REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8 600.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ...... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. DACCA, 2,048 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st August 1876, at 4 p. m.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves Tuticorin	8
„ Rutnagherry ... Sept.	1	„ Colombo	9
„ Vingorla	1	„ Negapatam	12
„ Goa	1	„ Pondichery	13
„ [illegible]	2	„ Madras	15
„ Mangalore	3	„ Musulipatam	16
„ Cananore	4	„ Coconada	17
„ Tellichery	4	„ Viziagapatam	18
„ Calicut	5	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Beypore	5	„ Gopalpore	19
„ Cochin	6	„ False Point	20
„ Alleppy	6	Arrives CALCUTTA	22

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, Jask, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September 1876, at 4 p. m.

	Sept.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves BUSSORAH	27
„ Kurrachee ... Sept.	10	„ Mahomerah	27
„ Muscat	13	„ Fao	27
„ Bunder Abbas	15	„ Bushire	29
„ Linga	17	„ Linga ... Oct.	4
„ Bushire	19	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Fao	21	„ Jask	7
„ Mahomerah	21	„ Gwader	9
Arrives BUSSORAH Sept.	22	„ Kurrachee	13
		Arrives BOMBAY Oct.	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 p. m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September 1876, at 2 p. m.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander. R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September 1876, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	24	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, (VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.) THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER "GLAMORGAN,"

1,511 TONS REGISTER, 400 HORSE POWER. TO SAIL ABOUT THE 6th SEPTEMBER.

THIS Splendid Steamer is provided with every comfort and convenience for Passengers and has accommodation for upwards of sixty in the Saloon

For Passage Money, Freight, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Glamorgan.

SHIP FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON THE 15TH SEPTEMBER AT RANGOON.

THE Fine British-built ship PETER DENNY, 998 Tons Nett Register, built at Aberdeen in 1865, classed 14 years A 1 in Lloyd's, now lying in RANGOON HARBOUR She was RECOPPERED and EXTENSIVELY REPAIRED last July, and is amply found in stores of all descriptions. Has also excellent accommodation for Passengers, and is admirably adapted or carrying Pilgrims.

TERMS—CASH.

For further particulars apply to

TODD, FINDLAY & Co.
Rangoon.

Bombay, 28th August 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept. 1876.
PERA	G. Hyde R N. R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2932	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 4th Sept 1876, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gaby, (3,429 Tons and 550 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying ... Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	......	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	......	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	......	9t Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	......	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	......	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ...... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay,

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE WITH GOOD WILL ATTACHED OF THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT KNOWN BY THE NAME OF "INDIAN STATESMAN" AT SASSOON'S BUILDING.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st day of August 1876, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee and *In Re* Mr. S. L. Blanchard, an insolvent, the whole of his stock-in-trade of printing and publishing establishment, consisting of printing presses, types, type cases, compositors tables, stools, office furniture, fireproof treasury safe by John Lord and Co., Standard Reference books, &c., &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
100 boxes Starch Flour.
On account of the underwriters :—
E. T.—2 cases hardware, damaged.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next, the 4th September at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
1 case 20 sets electroplated spoons and forks.
On account of whom it may concern, s. s. Tanjore.
V. B.—F.—5274,5279,5289, 3 bales T red yarn No. 40, each 300 lbs.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable and extensive stock-in-trade of the late Hassum Munjee, consisting of best plated 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 light hanging argand lustres, 5, 6, 8, and 12 light chandeliers, wall shades, vase lamps, carriage, wall and table lamps, rich cut glassware of various patterns, best electro-plated goods ; handsome porcelainware of various patterns, cutlery, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., on the top floor of Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dwarkanath Juggonnath and Peroo Mahomed, the Trustees of the late Hassum Munjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY the 5th, WEDNESDAY the 6th, THURSDAY the 7th, FRIDAY the 8th, and SATURDAY the 9th days of September next, sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at 1 p.m. each day, on the top floor of their rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, the whole of the extensive stock-in-trade of the said deceased, of which full particulars will appear to-morrow.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of September 1876, at 4 p. m., undermentioned property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook, and Nuserwanjee Ardaseer Suntook, the owners thereof, unless it is sold by private contract before the day of Auction.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 180 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 640 and 659, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 112, all which premises are situate on the east side of Bazar Gate Street, in the Registration Subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Shaikh Mahomed bin Ally, on or towards the west by Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the north by the property belonging to the said Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook, and Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Suntook, and on or towards the south by the property of Khimchund Motichund, and were formerly and are now in occupation of Manockjee Rustomjee and other tenants of the said owners.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Manusukhlal M. Munshi or Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, Solicitors to the Vendors, at their respective offices, Apollo Street, Fort.

Private offers to purchase the property will be attended to by the Vendors

Dated this 24th day of August 1876.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a light English built Brougham, a strong Dog Cart, and handsome Grey Horse, &c., No 2 Grant Road, near the Bridge.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriages, horse, &c., the property of R. Despay, Esq., the same comprises plated-ware such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, breakfast companion, tea set, waiter, butter pot, table piano, and chamber candlesticks, handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp table in 4 pieces, handsome French polished side board, dining room chairs, teapoys, screens, whatnots, handsome circular, pier, card and oblong tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, chiffoniers, music stands, rich carpets, firstrate engravings, plated double and treble light argand lamps, Lady's handsome writing tables, English iron bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, dispense articles, &c.

At 2 p. m.

A handsome light brougham with serviceable horse and harness complete.

A light dogcart in excellent order.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th September, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms a collection of valuable Law Books consists of Law Journal from 1833 to 1860, Madras High Court Reports, Bosanquet and Puller's Reports, Smith's Mercantile Law, Archbold's Pleading in Criminal Cases, Addison's on Torts, Hubback on Succession, Chitty on Pleading and Contracts, Lees Law of Shipping and Insurance, Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanours, Arnold on Marine Insurance, Norton's Leading Cases on Hindu Law, Cowell's Lecture on Hindu Law, Davison's Conveyancing, Smith's Action at Law, Abbott's Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen, Stephen's Commentaries, Smith's Leading Cases, Morley's Digest, Lindley on Partnership and Companies, Selwyn's Law of Nisi Prius, Kay's on Shipmasters and Seamen, Sugden on Vendors and Purchasers of Estates, Saunder's on Pleading and Evidence, Broughton's Civil Procedure Code, Pollock's County Courts Practice, Broom on the Common Law, Byles on Bills of Exchange, Macrae' Insolvency New Practise, Starling's Indian Criminal Law, Lyon's Law of India, Frown's Law Dictionary, Shelford's Law of Joint Stock Companies. Starsie's Law of Slander and Libel, Oke's Magisterial Synopsis, Cunningham on Indian Contract and Evidence, Act, &c., &c.

The Books are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Captain Bozzoni, will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 1st September at 10 a.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a.m.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

PROFESSOR THORN.

THIRD GRAND SCIENTIFIC PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, AT FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Rs. 1. Gallery, As. 8.

Seats may be secured at M. BRESLAUER and Co's.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

SATURDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the Comedy in two Acts by Charles Dance, Esq.,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

To conclude with

ALADDIN; OR THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2

Gallery and Pit One Rupee.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN NURSE to accompany a LADY and THREE LITTLE CHILDREN to England. Apply to Mrs. ARTHUR TREVOR, care of W. G. Peddes, Esquire, C. S., Malabar Hill.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA :

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CAUTION.—It having been brought to my knowledge that one COWASJEE RUTTONJEE, who was formerly in my employ as a Salesman, and who now keeps a Stall in the Crawford Market under the name of B. PEERO SHAW & Co. exhibits certain paper bags bearing MY NAME and TRADE MARK, in order to deceive the public and injure my Trade. I hereby give notice, therefore, that the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee was summarily dismissed from my employ some months since, and that I am not in any way connected with the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee or responsible for any goods sold by him.

My goods are sold at my STALL only, near the entrance to the Market, facing Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in Bags bearing my Trade Mark.

JAMES PEARSE.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their Constituents and the general Public for their kind and liberal patronage during the last three years, beg most respectfully to announce that they have just received from one of the best Houses in London their FIRST SUPPLY of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS for the ensuing Cold Season. They also beg to intimate to them that they have now in stock a large collection of Indigenous Vegetable Seeds suited for the season. It is particularly requested that Out station Orders should always be accompanied by Remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price Lists can be had, post free, on application.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 31st August 1876.

N.B.—FRUIT TREES such as old grafted Mangoes, &c., will also be supplied at moderate rates.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex. TRENTHAM HALL, Rs. 18 per cask of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

TO LET, AIRY APARTMENTS at 30, TRINITY CHURCH STREET, SONAPORE. First Floor, Rs. 30. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW, No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, recently vacated by E. Moses, Esq. Apply to Mr. LAKE, H. M. Common Jail, Oomercarry.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

THE "TERAI" HAT.—(ANDRE'S.)

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

CAN BE FOLDED AND PACKED WITHOUT. DAMAGE ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING, AND LADIES WEAR.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.—ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS are sold by the principal merchants throughout India, Ceylon, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly cautioned to ask for "ANDRE'S 'TERAI' HATS," and to avoid inferior imitations purchase only those bearing their Genuine Stamp, with Name and Address. Recommendations from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K C.S I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURN, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c. &c.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE

MAKERS OF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, FOR CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HOUSES

They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University Bombay ; also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.

COST OF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
Grisaille work from 15s. to 40s. per foot.
Single Figures from 3 s. per foot.
Rich Subject work from £2 2s. to £2 10s. per foot.
Rich Heraldic work £2 10s. per foot.

To ascertain the measurement of a window, multiply the height by the width.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
Garrick Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, England

A. NORRINGTON & Co., 34, Great St. Helens, E C., London, Merchants, dealing in Iron, Old and New Copper, Spelter and all Metals. Old Boiler Plates, Horse Shoes, Wire Rope, Cart Tyres, etc.—The above firm is anxious to correspond with a first-class House, well acquainted with the Metal Trade.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach ; create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London W., England. In boxes, 1s 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

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ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind, are required to send the same to the Undersigned before the 10th proximo, after which date no claims can be entertained.

P. HENSLOWE, Lieut.-Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Hyderabad, Sind, 2nd August 1876.

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By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

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	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves Tuticorin	8
„ Rutnagherry Sept.	1	„ Colombo	9
„ Vingorla	1	„ Negapatam	12
„ Goa	1	„ Pondichery	13
„ [illegible]	2	„ Madras	15
„ Mangalore	3	„ Musulipatam	16
„ Cananore	4	„ Coconada	17
„ Tellichery	4	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Calicut	5	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Beypore	5	„ Gopalpore	19
„ Cochin	6	„ False Point	20
„ Alleppy	6	Arrives CALCUTTA	22

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N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, Jask, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Sept.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves BUSSORAH	27
„ Kurrachee Sept.	10	„ Mahomerah	27
„ Muscat	13	„ Fao	27
„ Bunder Abbas	15	„ Bushire	29
„ Linga	17	„ Linga Oct.	4
„ Bushire	19	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Fao	21	„ Jask	7
„ Mahomerah	21	„ Gwader	9
Arrives BUSSORAH Sept.	22	„ Kurrachee	13
		Arrives BOMBAY Oct.	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	24		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day of two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
"GLAMORGAN,"
1,511 TONS REGISTER, 400 HORSE POWER.
TO SAIL ABOUT THE 6TH SEPTEMBER.

THIS Splendid Steamer is provided with every comfort and convenience for Passengers and has accommodation for upwards of sixty in the Saloon

For Passage Money, Freight, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Glamorgan.

SHIP FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON THE 15TH SEPTEMBER AT RANGOON.

THE Fine British-built ship PETER DENNY, 998 Tons Nett Register, built at Aberdeen in 1865, classed 14 years A I in Lloyd's, now lying in RANGOON HARBOUR She was RECOPPERED and EXTENSIVELY REPAIRED last July, and is amply found in stores of all descriptions. Has also excellent accommodation for Passengers, and is admirably adapted or carrying Pilgrims.

TERMS—CASH.

For further particulars apply to

TODD, FINDLAY & Co.
Rangoon.

Bombay, 28th August 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette."*)

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept. 1876.
PERA	G. Hyde R N. R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2932	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 4th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gaby, (3,429 Tons and 550 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	......	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	......	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	......	9t Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	......	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	......	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE WITH GOOD WILL ATTACHED OF THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT KNOWN BY THE NAME OF "INDIAN STATESMAN" AT SASSOON'S BUILDING.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st day of August 1876, at 1 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee and *In Re* Mr. S. L. Blanchard, an insolvent, the whole of his stock-in-trade of printing and publishing establishment, consisting of printing presses, types, type cases, compositors tables, stools, office furniture, fireproof treasury safe by John Lord and Co., Standard Reference books, &c., &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
100 boxes Starch Flour.
On account of the underwriters :—
E. T.—2 cases hardware, damaged.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, next, the 4th September at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
1 case 20 sets electroplated spoons and forks.
On account of whom it may concern, s. s. Tanjore.
V. B.—F.—5274,5279,5289, 3 bales T red yarn No. 40, each 300 lbs.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable and extensive stock-in-trade of the late Hassum Munjee, consisting of best plated 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 light hanging argand lustres, 5, 6, 8, and 12 light chandeliers, wall shades, vase lamps, carriage, wall and table lamps, rich cut glassware of various patterns, best electro-plated goods ; handsome porcelainware of various patterns, cutlery, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., on the top floor of Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dwarkanath Juggonnath and Peroo Mahomed, the Trustees of the late Hassum Munjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY the 5th, WEDNESDAY the 6th, THURSDAY the 7th, FRIDAY the 8th, and SATURDAY the 9th days of September next, sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at 1 P.M. each day, on the top floor of their rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, the whole of the extensive stock-in-trade of the said deceased, of which full particulars will appear to-morrow.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of September 1876, at 4 p m., undermentioned property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook, and Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Suntook, the owners thereof, unless it is sold by private contract before the day of Auction.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 180 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 640 and 659, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 112, all which premises are situate on the east side of Bazar Gate Street, in the Registration Subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Shaikh Mahomed bin Ally, on or towards the west by Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the north by the property belonging to the said Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook, and Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Suntook, and on or towards the south by the property of Khimchund Motichund, and were formerly and are now in occupation of Manockjee Rustomjee and other tenants of the said owners.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Manusukhlal M. Munshi or Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, Solicitors to the Vendor, at their respective office, Apollo Street, Fort.

Private offers to purchase the property will be attended to by the Vendors

Dated this 24th day of August 1876

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a light English built Brougham, a strong Dog Cart, and handsome Grey Horse, &c., No 2 Grant Road, near the Bridge.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction. at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriages, horse, &c., the property of R. Despry, Esq., the same comprises plated-are such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, breakfast companion, tea set, waiter, butter pot, table piano, and chamber candlesticks, handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp table in 4 pieces, handsome French polished side board, dining room chairs, teapoys, screens, whatnots, handsome circular, pier, card and oblong tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, chiffoniers, music stands, rich carpets, firstrate engravings, plated double and treble light argand lamps, Lady's handsome writing tables, English iron bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A handsome light brougham with serviceable horse and harness complete.

A light dogcart in excellent order.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th September, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms a collection of valuable Law Books consists of Law Journal from 1833 to 1860, Madras High Court Reports, Bosanquet and Puller's Reports, Smith's Mercantile Law, Archbold's Pleading in Criminal Cases, Addison's on Torts, Hubback on Succession, Chitty on Pleading and Contracts, Lees Law of Shipping and Insurance, Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanours, Arnold on Marine Insurance, Norton's Leading Cases on Hindu Law. Cowell's Lecture on Hindu Law, Davidson's Conveyancing, Smith's Action at Law, Abbott's Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen. Stephen's Commentaries, Smith's Leading Cases, Morley's Digest, Lindley on Partnership and Companies, Selwyn's Law of Nisi Prins, Kay's on Shipmasters and Seamen, Sugden on Vendors and Purchasers of Estates, Saunder's on Pleading and Evidence, Broughton's Civil Procedure Code, Pollock's County Courts Practise, Broom on the Common Law, Byles on Bills of Exchange, Macrae' Insolvency New Practise, Starling's Indian Criminal Law, Lyon's Law of India, Frown's Law Dictionary, Shelford's Law of Joint Stock Companies. Starkie's Law of Slander and Libel, Oke's Magisterial Synopsis, Cunningham on Indian Contract and Evidence, Act, &c., &c.

The Books are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Captain Bozzoni, will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 1st September at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

PROFESSOR THORN.

THIRD GRAND SCIENTIFIC PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
AT
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Rs. 1. Gallery, As. 8.

Seats may be secured at M. BRESLAUER and Co's.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.
SATURDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the Comedy in two Acts by Charles Dance, Esq.,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.
To conclude with
ALADDIN;
OR
THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2

Gallery and Pit One Rupee.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN NURSE to accompany a LADY and THREE LITTLE CHILDREN to England. Apply to Mrs. ARTHUR TREVOR, care of W. G. Pedder, Esquire, C. S., Malabar Hill.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA :
OR
REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.
BY
LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CAUTION.—It having been brought to my knowledge that one COWASJEE RUTTONJEE, who was formerly in my employ as a Salesman, and who now keeps a Stall in the Crawford Market under the name of B PEERO SHAW & Co exhibits certain paper bags bearing MY NAME and TRADE MARK, in order to deceive the public and injure my Trade. I hereby give notice, therefore, that the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee was summarily dismissed from my employ some months since, and that I am not in any way connected with the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee or responsible for any goods sold by him.

My goods are sold at my STALL only, near the entrance to the Market, facing Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in Bags bearing my Trade Mark.

JAMES PEARSE.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their Constituents and the general Public for their kind and liberal patronage during the last three years, beg most respectfully to announce that they have just received from one of the best Houses in London their FIRST SUPPLY of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS for the ensuing Cold Season. They also beg to intimate to them that they have now in stock a large collection of Indigenous Vegetable Seeds suited for the season. It is particularly requested that Outstation Orders should always be accompanied by Remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price Lists can be had, post free, on application.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 31st August 1876.

N.B.—FRUIT TREES such as old grafted Mangoes, &c., will also be supplied at moderate rates.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex. TRENTHAM HALL, Rs. 18 per cask of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

TO LET, AIRY APARTMENTS at 30, TRINITY CHURCH STREET, SONAPORE. First Floor, Rs. 30. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW, No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, recently vacated by E. Moses, Esq. Apply to Mr. LAKE, H. M. Common Jail, Oomercarry.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents : Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

THE "TERAI" HAT.—(ANDRE'S.)

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

CAN BE FOLDED AND PACKED WITHOUT. DAMAGE ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING, AND LADIES WEAR.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.—ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS are sold by the principal merchants throughout India, Ceylon, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly cautioned to ask for "ANDRE'S 'TERAI' HATS," and to avoid inferior imitations purchase only those bearing their Genuine Stamp, with Name and Address. Recommendations from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURN, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c. &c.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE
MAKERS OF
STAINED GLASS WINDOWS,
FOR
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HOUSES

They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University Bombay ; also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.

COST OF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
Grisaille work from 15s. to 40s. per foot.
Single Figures from 3 s. per foot.
Rich Subject work from £2 2s. to £2 10s. per foot.
Rich Heraldic work £2 10s. per foot.

To ascertain the measurement of a window, multiply the height by the width.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
Garrick Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, England

A. NORRINGTON & Co., 34, Great St. Helens. E C., London, Merchants, dealing in Iron, Old and New Copper, Spelter and all Metals. Old Boiler Plates, Horse Shoes. Wire Rope, Cart Tyres, etc.—The above firm is anxious to correspond with a first-class House, well acquainted with the Metal Trade.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled ; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach ; create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London W., England. In boxes, 1s 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 1a, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY :	CALCUTTA :
6, Elphinstone Circle.	2, Chowringhee Road.

The
PAPYROGRAPH.

INVALUABLE FOR OFFICIAL, MERCANTILE, AND FOR GENERAL USE.
EASY, CHEAP, CLEANLY, AND RAPID IN EXECUTION, (SOLD BY S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.)
By This Process 500 or more Permanent Facsimile Impressions of
Circulars, Designs, Office Forms, Prices Current, Market Reports, Music Programmes, Menus, &c., &c.,
MAY BE RAPIDLY AND CHEAPLY

Printed in an Ordinary Copying Press.

The process is simple, economical, and cleanly, and may be easily worked by a Native Assistant.

The process is already in use in some hundreds of Public and Private Offices, including the INDIA OFFICE, the HORSE GUARDS the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, various Railways, Banks, &c., and has proved an undoubted success.

The Operations are very easily learnt, and are very cleanly. The Original Outlay is soon recouped to the purchaser by the saving in printers' and lithographers' bills, and where secrecy is required the process will be found invaluable.

No. 1.—QUARTO SIZE, 12 by 9½ inches, to fit a Quarto Copying Press, and to print both Quarto and Octavo sizes, with Ink, &c., complete, Chest, about 19 by 16 by 9 inches. Cash Rs. 84.

No. 2.—FOOLSCAP SIZE, 15 by 10 inches, to fit a Foolscap Copying Press, and to print Foolscap, Quarto and Octavo sizes, complete in a strong Chest. Cash Rs. 100.

The Cheap Popular Papyrograph.

This will be found useful when Octavo or Full-size Note (or any smaller size) is required to be printed ; all the necessary materials for working the process are supplied in a specially fitted box.

This Set does not contain a Printing Slide, the Impressions being taken in a Printing Case. Cash Rs. 35.

The Materials supplied with the various Sets of the Papyrograph are calculated to last for a considerable time. Fresh Materials for re-furnishing, when the first supply is exhausted, may be obtained at a moderate cost.

Vienna Fancy Stationery.

THIS NEW FANCY STATIONERY is packed in Boxes containing One Quire of Note Paper with Illuminated Headings and Twenty-four Court-shaped Envelopes with Illuminated Seal Flaps.

Floral	Series	Albert size, per Box,	2 8	Animal	Series (colored)	Albert size, per Box,	3 0
Egyptian	„	Letter size,	„ 3 0	Animal	„ (tinted)	Letter size, „	2 8
Chinese	„	„	„ 3 12	Shell	„	„ „	2 8
Sporting	„	Albert size,	„ 2 8	Grotesque	„	Albert „ „	2 8

PIANOFORTE HIRE AND PIANOFORTE TUNING.

S. ROSE & Co. have just received a number of splendid 7 Octaves New Sympathetic Grand Squares, which S. ROSE & Co. are prepared to let out on hire on special terms, *inclusive of tuning.*

N.B.—S ROSE & Co. are the sole appointed Agents and Importers of the noted Sympathetic Piano.

PIANOFORTES are kept in tune at the lowest contract rates by the half-year or year. S. ROSE & Co. have secured the services of an excellent Pianoforte Tuner from London.

REPAIRS OF PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.—Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,
As imported by Mr. NEUBERG for the last 12 years, with all the latest improvements.
PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.
Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is sold ready for use—dries hard, with a brilliant gloss, in a few minutes—prevents the oxidation of Metals, and hermetically seals the pores of Brick, Wood, Stone, Cement, Plaster, &c. Specially adapted for Iron Buildings, Railway Roofs, Bridges, Walls of Hospital Wards, &c., and decorative purposes.

DAMP HOUSES AND CHURCHES cured by the SILICATE PETRIFYING LIQUID, and which effectually preserves Brick, Stonee Cement, Plaster, &c., rendering the surface as hard as marble.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL and Co. Bombay ; F. HARLEY and Co., Calcutta ; ASPINWALL and Co., Madras ; LAW, BROWN and Co., Colombo TODD, FINDLAY and Co., Rangoon ; FLEMING and Co., Kurrachee ; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

HIBBERT'S
HEALTH-GIVING
SALINE.

As supplied through the War Office to the Ashantee Expedition.

AND highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its peculiar properties, in that it assists and does not prostrate nature.

It prevents and cures fevers by its cooling and invigorating action on the blood. The disturbed stomach is quieted and the secretions are promoted by its use. It immediately relieves Sick Headache, Heartburn, Flatulency and Acidity.

By its influence the liver, whether irritable or torpid, is soothed or roused into healthy action, thus removing the consequent train of Nervous Disorders, Mental Depression, &c.

Gently clearing all obstructive matter from the bowels, without pain, it is invaluable in case of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is especially adapted for use in India and the Colonies as a preserver of health.

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OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

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Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

NOTICES.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	4 0	7 ft. by 12 ...	9 8
6 ft. by 8 ...	5 6	8¼ ft. by 8¼ ...	7 4
6 ft. by 9 ...	6 0	8¼ ft. by 10 ...	8 14
7 ft. by 7 ...	5 8	8¼ ft. by 15 ...	13 4
7 ft. by 9 ...	7 0	9½ ft. by 9½ ...	10 4
7 ft. by 10 ...	8 0	10 ft. by 10 ...	11 4
7 ft. by 10½ ...	8 8		

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5½ ...	2 12	7 ft. by 9 ..	5 8
6 ft. by 6 ...	3 4	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	4 12
6 ft. by 8 ...	4 6	7½ ft. by 9 ...	5 12
6½ ft. by 8 ...	4 10	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6 6
6½ ft. by 9 ...	5 4	7½ ft. by 12 ...	7 10
7 ft. by 7 ...	4 4		

TABLE NAPKINS.

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	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4 8	24 in. by 24 ...	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3 12	24 in. by 24 ...	4 12

TOWELS.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
28 in. by 36 ..	6 0	34 in. by 45...	11 8
32 in. by 32...	7 8	34 in. by 54...	13 6
32 in. by 45...	10 8	36 in. by 54...	14 4
32 in. by 54...	12 8		

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TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,
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SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION

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NOTICES.

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"Its Random Readings are the recognised modern Joe Miller. —*Brighton Gazette.*

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INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

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THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
And all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Diziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors.

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazars.

Avoid imposition and exhorbitant prices by applying to

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta.

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000 0

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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA

New Business (European and Native) Increasing

At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. LOWER than those of any other Company.

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Funds invested in Government Securities only and remain in India.

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MANAGER WANTED for a SPINNING and WEAVING MILL in an Up-country Town. He must be an EUROPEAN, and understand both SPINNING and WEAVING. Apply, stating salary expected and with Testimonials, to "X. Y.," Office of this Paper.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind, are required to send the same to the Undersigned before the 10th proximo, after which date no claims can be entertained.

P. HENSLOWE, Lieut.-Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Hyderabad, Sind, 2nd August 1876.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given to SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet PAID their several CALLS on Shares held by them in the Company, that in the event of the same not being paid with interest accrued due thereon, at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Church Gate Street, Bombay, on or before the 31st day of August, 1876, such shares will be LIABLE to be FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company in manner provided by the Company's Articles of Association ; and if such forfeiture be made the Company notwithstanding such forfeiture WILL PROCEED AGAINST the PERSONS whose shares may have been forfeited for the recovery of the amount due for such calls and interest in respect of such shares.—Dated 8th August 1876.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

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ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience ; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. *to* P. M.

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COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

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GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS,
BOMBAY.

PACKAGES and PARCELS LANDED, cleared through the Custom House and forwarded to destination.

General assistance rendered to Passengers arriving by Rail or Sea.

Mofussil and Local Orders for Wines, Oilmanstores, Cheroots, Cigars, Furniture, Crockery and every description of Goods executed with despatch.

ALL TRANSACTION FOR CASH WITH SMALL PROFIT.

ON MODERATE CHARGES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and CHRONOMETERS
REPAIRED AND CLEANED,
AT THE UNDERMENTIONED ESTABLISHMENT.
BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE,
WATCHMAKER.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. S.—Repairs of every description of Jewellery executed with careful and prompt attention.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, very handsome SILVER CUTCH WORK TEA SETS, Tumblers on Stands, Trays, Mugs, Muffineers, &c., &c.; also, a set of Four in Hand Harness, Gentlemen and Lady's Saddles, Chandeliers, Glass Crokery, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c. ; in fact, requisite of every description for Household purposes.

Also, all information regarding buying and selling Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained with the Undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

HAVING completed our NEW and EXTENSIVE PREMISES adjoining the site of the Old Works, we beg to inform Executive Engineers, Municipal Committees, Millowners, Press Proprietors, Contractors, &c., that we are prepared to execute orders for Iron Work of every description.

Our Foundry, the largest in India, is replete with all modern appliances for speedy outturn, and we are prepared to undertake castings up to 15 tons.

The Fitting, Smith's, and Boilermakers' shops have received extensive additions of new and improved machinery, and all being under experienced European management, Richardson and Co. can guarantee First Class Workmanship and despatch.

Estimates given on application.

All communications to be addressed

RICHARDSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 1st August 1876.

CAUTION.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN-KILLER, of inestimable value in cases of incipient Cholera, Dysentery Rheumatism, Bowel Complaints, internal and external pains and many other diseases.

The high reputation of this invaluable medicine have led to many spurious imitations, the chief of which are :—

Messrs. G. M. and E. DAWOOD'S PAIN-KILLING ELIXIR,

E. A. and Co.'s PAIN CURER,

which are passed under the name of NATIVE PAIN-KILLER These are spurious articles and the public are cautioned against purchasing them. The Genuine Pain-Killer has the name DAVIS impressed on the bottle.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

SPECIALLY WELL FIT UP LOOMS and SPOOLING MACHINES, to WIND COLOURED YARNS on PAPER TUBES, are made by

HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED,
BLACKBURN,

the only house in England, who carry on the trades of Ironfoundry, Engineering, Loom-making, Shuttle Picker and Bobbin Manufacturing, &c., and with warehouse fit up with all kinds of Mill Stores.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL. FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
weight 12 ozs.
COLT'S NEW 38-CAL. POLICE REVOLVER,
weight 14½ ozs.
COLT'S DERINGER, FOR THE VEST POCKET,
Weight 8½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.

Address.—COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30th August 1876.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull and Reuter's quotations show a decline of 1½d. per piece in Grey Shirtings. Doubtless in sympathy with this Cotton in Liverpool was also very dull, the sales only reaching 6,000 bales. Spot quotations were nominally the same, but through private sources we learn that East India Cotton is much more difficult of sale than it has been for some time back, and in some of the higher sorts a reduction of ⅛ per lb. would have to be accepted to do business.

New York telegrams of Monday quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12 cents., a decline of ⅛; October shipment 11-7/16d. cent. a decline of 1/16 cent. per lb.

The two days' receipts were 5,000 bales, indicating that New Cotton is now beginning to arrive in some little quantity and from this time forward the figures will be worthy of closer attention. In the London General Produce Markets there is no change quoted. Consols have declined from 96⅜ to 96¼ and French Rentes from 106½ to 106¼. A withdrawal of £100,000 is reported from the Bank of England, but there is nothing to show the destination. If for Lisbon again it has little significance, but it is not unlikely that in the course of the next week or two some money will begin to be taken from the Bank for harvest purposes.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 52d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been quiet but firm. There has been nothing on the face of things to cause any actual change, and in fact the general feeling is a shade easier, most people being very dubious about the probability of Council drafts finding buyers at the equivalent of our present rates, but one of the Banks having com out as a seller at 1-16d. over yesterday's quotations, the market must be quoted higher to that extent, say:—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 7⅞d. to 13-16 per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight 1s. 8d. ,, 1-16 ,,
Credits 3 ,, ...1s. 8d. ,,
Documents 3 ,, ...1s. 8d. to 1-16 ,,

In Exchange on Calcutta and Government Paper we have not heard of any actual transactions and rates are nominally unaltered.

In the Share Market business to day has been almost entirely confined to Spinning and Weaving shares which, with few exceptions, are again Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher. Other things are quiet but steady at former values.

Cotton is dull at nominally previous rates. The weather under any circumstances would preclude any extent of business being done for export, but in the present quiet state of things at home there is no demand to speak of.

Freights are all but stagnant. Small odd and end engagements continue to be made by the Anchor Line steamer now on the berth for Liverpool at £1-15 and the Glamorgan is reported to have engaged Wheat and Seeds yesterday at £1-12-6, but with these exceptions there is nothing whatever doing.

Piece Goods are unaltered in every way. The ready transactions are insignificant, but considerable firmness is shown in looking to the future owing to the improved accounts from up country since the last rainfall.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 26th August, 1876.
Open, 430¼ Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	34,742	0	0
Merchandise	18,804	0	0
Other receipts	23	0	0
Telegraph	459	0	0
Total Rs.	54,028	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1875.
Open 430¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,187	0	0
Merchandise	21,512	0	0
Other receipts	116	0	0
Telegraph	405	0	0
Total Rs.	55,220	0	0
Decrease Rs.	1,192	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva, 1,506 tons, Captain R. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (July 29th) via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,488 boxes silver bars, and general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pachamba, 544 tons Captain F. H. Frank, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Bussorah.—Mr. and Mrs. Khakeebhoy two daughters, and three servants, and thirty-eight deck passengers for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Khiva (s)	Scott	London, July 29.
	H. M. S. Vestal	Hand	Muscat, Aug 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
30	Pachamba (s)	Frank	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Florence Treat	Short	Calcutta.

The Steamer Glamorgan, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS

Aug.			
25	Albania	Lealy	Bombay, Aug 7.
	Barentin	Opdebold	Covelong, Aug 13.
	Mercia	Gibson	Masulipatam, Aug 15.
	Hindostan	Revenland	Pondicherry.
26	Precurseur (s)	Sensine	Bordeaux, July 4.
	Eaton Hall	Lloyd	Liverpool, May 27.
	Queen of the South	Adair	Adelaide, July 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
23	Africa (s)	....	....
	C. of Cambridge	....	....
26	Edward Percy	....	....
	Rene d'Anjou	....	....
	Queenscliff	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
28	D. of Lancaster (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Bokhara (s)	....	Suez, Aden and Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
27	Cathay (s)	....	Galle, Aden and Suez.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 22 Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Perim.
July. 5 Teazer, H. M. G., boat, Wodehouse, from Hodida.
6 Teredo. S Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.
26 Brambletye, ship, Gibbs, from Cardiff.
29 Swiftsure, ship, Beadle, from Cardiff.
31 Alpha, ss, LePrimedy, from Newcastle.
Aug. 1 Beta, ss, Hamilton, from Newcastle.
2 Albula, ship, Purdy, from Cardiff.
8 Lord Northbrook, ship, Christian, from Cardiff.
12 Djafferia, E. S. S., Mansoor, from Berbara.
16 Glamorgan, ss, Laws, from Liverpool.
16 Bokara, ss, Torbock, from London.
16 Killarney, ss, Oneil, from Foochow.
17 Gordon Castle, ss, Jones, from Amoy.
17 Madura, ss, Spronkel, from Amsterdam.
17 Pera, ss, Hyde, from Venice.
19 Legislator, ss, Mathew, from Calcutta.
19 Standard, ss, Blacklaw, from Pondicherry.
19 Blenheim, ss, Ockenden, from Ras Rawaya.
19 Toro, F. T., ss, Lafort, from Saigon.
2 Torino, ss, Damele, from Calcutta.
20 Nautilus G. G., boat, Valois, from Suez.
20 Nepaul, ss, Methven, from Bombay.
21 Dalhousie, I G. S., Elton, from Perim.
21 Copia, ss, Tucker, from Kurrachee.
21 Macedonia, ss, Laird, from Bombay.
21 Roman Empire, ship, Bostard, from Cardiff.
22 Strathleven, ss, Pearson, from Bombay.
23 Victoria, ss, Bollegini, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16 Glamorgan, ss, Laws, to Bombay.
16 Bockara, ss. Torbock, to Calcutta.
16 Killarney, ss, Oneil, to London.
17 Gordon Castle, ss, Jones, to Newyork.
17 Madura, ss, Spronkel, to Batavia.
18 Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, to Perim.
18 Swiftsure, ship, Beadle, to Calcutta.
18 Djafferia E, ss, Mansoor, to Berbara.
18 Pera, ss, Hyde, to Bombay.
19 Legislator, ss, Mathew, to Dunkirk.
19 Standard, ss, Blacklaw, to Marseilles.
19 Blenheim, ss, Ockenden, to Calcutta.
20 Toro, F. T., ss, Lafort, to Toulon.
21 Torino, ss, Damele, to Marseilles.
21 Nepaul, ss, Methven, to London.
22 Nautilus G. G., boat, Valois, to China.
22 Copia, ss, Tucker, to Marseilles.
22 Macedonia, ss, Laird, to Liverpool.
22 Strathleven, ss, Pearson, to Liverpool.
23 Victoria, ss, Bollegini, to Manila.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer, H M. G., boat, Wodehouse, from Hodida.
Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.
Brambletye, ship, Gibbs, from Cardiff.
Alpha, ss. Le Premedy, from Newcastle.
Beta, ss, Hamilton, from Newcastle.
Albula, ship, Purdy, from Cardiff.
Lord Northbrook, ship, Christain, from Cardiff.
Dalhousie, I G. S., Elton, fram Perim.
Roman Empire, ship, Bostard, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 30.

From Liverpool.

Glamorgan s—4 cas's hardware, A Fazulally; 5 packages chandelliers, Pestonjee Cursetjee Cama.
Renown s—6 cases tobacco, Heerachund Oomerchund.
Borrowdale s—32 cases gineva, E R Mody.
Tripacria s—19 kegs shot, Momedally Noorbhoy.

From London.

Deccan s—10 cases Eau de cologne, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 1 butt sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co; 420 bundles and 1,391 bars iron, Khimjee Jewa; 10 cases soap Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 30 drums linseed oil, Abdoolhoosen Tyebjee.
Pera s—5 slabs tin, Moosabhoy Allybhoy.
Sir John Lawrence—2 cases gilt moulding and 8 cases plate glass Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

From Marseilles.

Pera s—2 cases saffron, L Narayen and Co.

From Newyork.

Trinacria s—18 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Batavia s—10 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Australia s—185 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Precurseur s—4 cases caracoa, Jules Siegfried and Co.

From Genoa.

Australia s—6 cases pianos, J Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 30.

For Liverpool.

Trinacria s—18 bales, rags, Dewjee Gungadur and Co., 51 bales rags, and 25 bales cotton waste, Mooljee Gocculdass; 30 bales wool, Coovejee Nursee; 101 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 14 bales wool, Tarachund Chullaram; 119 bales cotton, Kesowjee Jadowjee; 60 bales cotton, Dewjee Gungadur and Co; 50 bales wool, Khimajee Veerbhan; 33 bales wool and 35 cwts rags, Shamjee Naranjee.
Glamorgan s,—1,925 cwts wheat, Jewraz Sewnaran; 79 cwts, coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraz.

For London.

Pera s—2 box gold bars and 2 boxes gold coins, the Agra Bank.

For Marseilles.

Australia s—9 boxes silver coins and 1 box gold coins, The French Bank.
Arago s—250 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co,

For Alexandria.

Pera s—1 box silver coins, Cursetjee Sorabjee.

For Hongkong.

Deccan s—25 barrels shellacus, Currimbhoy Ebram; 1 case Cambay stone, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 5 cases fishmaws Mamodbhoy Bawjee; 31 cases sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 81 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 15 bales twist, Mahomedbhoy Bawjee; 40 bales twist, Yuthing Chong and Co; 50 bales twist, Maneckjee Nusserwanjee Pocha; 84 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 73 bales twist, Vullubdass Manchund; 82 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 22 bales cotton, Tarachund Maneckchund; 14 bales cotton, Hajee Jan Mamed Abdool Khuloor; 64 bales cotton, Hajee Esmall Hajee Habib; 100 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 packages cloves, Kermalee Soorjee; 10 bales twist, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy; 25 bales twist, Ludabhoy Ebram, 30 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 50 bales twist, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 60 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 33 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·696
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	·920
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.).	75·4
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	641
Fall of Rain	0·31 inches.
Total fall during the month	3·84 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	40·51 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 30th	0·21 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 29.

Waters, Surg, Bombay, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.

August 30.

Dunsford, Conductor, Bombay Ord Dept, from Medl Cert, from England.

Preston, Lieut Col, Madras 44th Foot, from leave, from England.

Gildea, Capt, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—August 30.

Lyons, Major, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 26.)

Home Department.

Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 104, Sec 7, the Govr, Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr W F McDonell, v.c. of the Bengal Civil Service, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Maj A E Campbell, Deputy, Comr of 3rd grade and Offg Depy Comr of the 2nd grade in Assam, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 1st grade with effect from the 4th ultimo, vice Lt-Col J F Sherer, employed on special duty.

Mr. H Luttman-Johnson, Supernumerary Depy Comr of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 2nd grade, vice Maj Campbell.

Mr A C Campbell, Asst Comr of the 1st grade and Offg Depy Comr of the 4th grade, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 3rd grade with effect from the 24th April last during the absence on furlough of Mr O G R McWilliam.

Capt H J Peet, Asst Comr of the 2nd grade and Offg Asst Comr of the 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 4th grade with effect from the 4th ultimo, the date of Mr. G H Damant's reverting to the 1st grade of Asst Comr on Mr Luttman-Johnson taking charge of the Cachar Dist.

Mr H F Mathews Asst Comr of the 3rd grade, and Offg Asst Comr of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 1st grade, vice Capt Peet.

Mr A E Heath, Asst Comr of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 2nd grade, vice Mr Mathews.

Mr J K Wight, Asst Comr of the 3rd grade and Offg Asst Comr of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 1st grade with effect from the 6th ultimo, vice Mr G H Damant, employed on special duty.

Lt M A Gray, Offg Asst Comr of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 2nd, grade vice Mr Wight.

The services of Mr M Brodhurst, Civil and Sessions Judge of Benares, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of, the N W P with effect from the 1st proximo.

The Rev A C Pearson, M A, to be Chaplain of Moulmein in British Burma.

The Rev T L J Warneford, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 18th inst.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

The leave of absence for 18 months granted by the Chief Comr of Mysore to Mr J Macpherson, Asst Conservator of Forests of the the 1st grade, under Sec 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th Feb 1875, and which will expire on the 5th Aug 1876, is extended to the 15th Dec 1876.

Mr A L Home, Depy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in Bengal, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, is appointed Asst to the Inspr Genl of Forests as as a temporary measure.

Mr Home joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 22nd inst.

Foreign Department.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Act No XI of 1872. Sec 6, and of all others powers enabling him in this behalf, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W T A Cosby to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore, and to direct that commitments of European British subjects, when made by the said Justice of the Peace in the said State, shall be made either to the Court of the Resident in Travancore, acting as Sessions Judge, or to the High Court of Judicature at Madras, in accordance with the rules prescribed by Sec 75 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The following Brigade Orders, dated 6th July 1876, issued be the Commandant of the Central India Horse, making certain temporary promotions in the 1st Regt Central India Horse, are confirmed:—

Capt and Adjt A. H. S. Neill to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer.
Lt H A. Vincent, 1st Squadn Subaln to officiate as Adjt.
Lt G. E. Money, 2nd Squadn Subal to officiate as 1st Squadn Subn.
Lt the Hon J P Napier to officiate as 2nd Squadn Subn.

This Notification supersedes that portion of the Notification of this Dept No 855G, dated 20th April 1876, which relates to promotions in the 1st Regt. Central India Horse.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the date on which charge is assumed:—

1st Regiment.

Capt A J Bannerman, 2nd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadn Officer and as Political Asst Goona, vice Capt Buller.

Capt A H S Neill, Offg 3rd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer, vice Capt Bannerman.

Lt G E Money, Offg 1st Squadn Subn to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, vice Capt Neill.

Lt A G A Durand, H M's 65th Foot, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Subn, vice Lt the Hon J P Napier.

2nd Regiment.

Lt E D H Daly, 2nd Squadn Subn (on probation), to officiate as 1st Squadn Subn and to perform the duties of Qr Mr in that Regt vice Lt the Hon J P Napier.

Lt E D H Daly, 2nd Squadn Subn and Offg 1st Squadn Subn (on probation), to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, vice Capt Colledge.

Lt N F FitzG Chamberlain, H M's 11th Foot, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Subn, vice Lt Daly, or until further orders.

Lt Col W Tweedie, Offg Political Agent 1st class at Moorshedabad, is granted subsidiary leave for 31 days preparatory to furlough, with effect from the date on which he avail himself of the same.

Surgn H Johnstone, M B, Residency Surgn, Mandalay, is granted leave for one month, with effect from the date of his return from furlough, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Capt S A Swinley, Station Staff Officer, Nowgong, to officiate temporarily as Political Asst 1st class and Cant Mag, Nowgong, in addition to his other duties.

Financial Department.

Mr C J Rivett-Carnac is appointed to officiate as Depy Accountant Genl, Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr T H Biggs, or until further orders.

Pensions and Gratuities.

The Govr Genl in Council directs the addition of the following rule under Sec 63 (b) of the Civil Pension Code:—

4 An officer should not, without urgent necessity, be invalided when he has nearly completed 30 years' service. The Govt cannot undertake to overlook a deficiency of service resulting from an officer being prematurely invalided. The principle of this rule applies to all analogous cases.

Military Department.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No. 336, dated the 18th Aug 1876, the services of Lt-Col M. G. Clerk, Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of H the C in-C.

The services of Surgn T. Cody, Bombay Medl Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Lt-Col Mowbray Thomson, Bengal Infy, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the 2nd Nov 1875, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, Clause c, paragraph 13, subject to H M's approval.

The following extract from List No. 12, dated 28th July 1876, received from the India Office is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty—Lt E L Durand, s c, Capt G Alexander, s c, Lt C A Coles, s c, Capt R V Riddell, m s, and Surgn R T Wright.

Granted extensions of leave—Capt R J Bond, R E, 3 months, medical certificate; Maj H H Godwin-Austen, s c, 4 months, medical certificate; Surgn Maj T Duka, 4 months medical certificate; Capt A W Roberts, Cavy, 3 months, and 28 days private, affairs; Capt H V Riddell R E, 3 weeks, private affairs; Lt Col A K Comber, s c, 3 months, private affairs; Lt Col J F L Fisher, s c, 6 weeks, private affairs; Capt R G B Robb, Cavalry, 3 months, medical certificate; Lt Col G C Lloyd, Infy, 6 months, private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lt C I E O'B Horsford, B S C, date of arrival at Fort William, 12th Aug 1876.

Maj R Cracroft, B S C, 2nd Squadn Officer, 3rd B Cavy, date of arrival at Fort William, 12th August, 1876.

Capt (Bt Maj) G C Ross, B S C, 3rd Squadn Officer, 16th B Cavy, dated of arrival at Fort William, 12th August, 1876.

Capt G Alexander, B S C, Asst Comr, British Burmah, dated of arrival at Bombay, 15th Aug 1876.

Capt (Bt Maj) William Tweedie, B S C, Political Agent, 2nd class, 1st Asst to the Resident, Hyderabad, and Asst to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, Offg Political Agent, 1st Class, and Agent to the Govr Genl at Moorshedabad, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Supernumerary Surgn Maj William Roe Hooper, Medl Dept is brought on the establishment of Surgns Maj to fill an existing vacancy.

Garrison Instruction Staff—Capt C E D Branson, Asst Garrison Instructor to be Garrison Instructor, vice Capt P C Story, promoted to Chief Instructor.

Capt G L L Taylor, 2nd Battalion, 16th Foot, to be Asst Garrison Instructor, vice Capt St V A Hammick, promoted to Garrison Instructor.

Capt G W B Collis, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, to be Asst Garrison Instructor, vice Capt Branson.

These appointments are temporary pending further orders.

Punjab Frontier Force.

Corps of Guides (Queen's Own)—Lt W R P Hamilton, 70th Foot, a candidate for the B S C, to be Offg Wing Subn during the period Lt M C Cooke-Collis may officiate as Qr Mr, or until further orders.

HIGH COURT.—31st August.

(Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.)

For Judgment.

286-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowji vs Cumulsey Premjee—Shapoojee and Thacordass.
111-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Tejpal Khatsey—Tyabjee and Sayani.

For Argument as to Question of Costs.

233-76—Crawford and B—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Ally Abdoola—Jefferson and Payne.

Long Causes.

44-74—Fletcher and Smith—Henry Gamble vs Abdool Rahemon—Crawford and Boevey.
167-76—In person—Hajee Mahomed Joosub vs Ahmed Goolam M.
62-76—In person—Tricumjee Morarjee vs Bhaidoodin bin Fazloo lia—Mr Bicknell.
183-76—P Kavasjee—Allarakia Nathoo vs Khutree Essack Hajee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
5-75—In person—Dadameya Noormahomed vs Goolbebee widow—K and Prescot and Winter.
160-76—Mr Smale—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey—Mr Bicknell.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Causes.

(For examination of a Witness.)

413-76—Prescot and Winter—John Andrew Baumbach and other vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.

For Argument on Judges Summous.

877-70—Crawford and Bovey—Mittibhai and others vs Limjee Nowrojee Banajee and others—Lynch and Tobin and Macfarlane and Pollock.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Long Causes.

150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Part heard.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Sooltanally vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and Boevy.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai, widow, and others.
98-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Mr Beaufort.
208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantram vs Sadashew Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Eliao Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—Janardhun and G and Mr. Skipsey.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. E. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain. NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHEWELL—August 6th, at Southsea, the wife of Major A. M. Shewell, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DENSO—GOTSCH—July 4th, at Erfurt (Germany), Max Denso, of Kurrachee, to Emma, second daughter of the late Major von Gotsch.—No cards.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—July 23rd, at Wetherby, Yorkshire, Joseph White Johnson, M. D., aged 75 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—August 26th, at No. 3, Camac Street, the wife of Henry Bell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

COTTON—August 24th, at Khagoul, the wife of C. V. S. Cotton, Esq., Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

PITTAR—August 25th, at Calcutta, the wife of W. J. Pittar, of a son.

DEATHS.

FISHER—August 22nd, at Simla, of acute hepatitis, Lieut Colonel H. S. V. Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps.

LARSEN—August 24th, at Delhi, of dysentery, the dearly beloved infant daughter of J. A. Larsen, aged nearly 11 months.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1876.

We are happy to learn that the long expected rain has come at last in Khandeish. The inhabitants of that district have had an abundant rainfall, and the alarm which was spreading all over the country has partially subsided; prices have fallen even more rapidly than they rose; and the sowcars, the great capitalists of the district, no longer withhold their customary assistance! At the same time the district has only narrowly escaped, if it has escaped, a serious calamity. A few days more, and rain would have been too late! As it is, it is too much to expect that the distress amongst the labouring classes, which was noticed so prominently in the last weather report, will at once subside, or that the season will, on the whole, be anything but a very unfavourable one. These continual failures of crops, combined with the well-known indebtedness of the cultivating classes, cannot but give occasion for considerable anxiety, when it is remembered that it is from the tillers of the soil that most of the revenue of this Presidency is drawn. Khandeish has had an extraordinary run of misfortunes, and all we can do is to hope that seven years of plenty will follow the seven years of scarcity which the district has already suffered.

In a former article on the improvement of the status and position of native officers we pointed out that the mere nomination of natives direct to the commissioned ranks would not be productive of much good unless it was supplemented by a scheme for the complete and thorough education of the candidates of the new school, and those who followed us will remember that we suggested the advisability of a course of instruction extending over four years in the ordinary English schools to be completed by a residence of two years at a military academy. The result of such a system would be that we might in the course of a few years expect to have a body of men who, having a thorough knowledge of English, and a solid foundation in the elements of a military education to commence with, would, when they joined the army, be able to continually keep themselves up in the higher branches of the profession which are at present a sealed letter to them. Furthermore, it might reasonably be expected that being educated men, they would feel themselves superior in every way to their comrades in the ranks, which would tend to diminish the familiarity now so much complained of, whilst their powers of reasoning having been sharpened by the cultivation of their minds, the difficulties about caste and social customs would be reduced to a minimum. It may be urged that natives of family would object to the programme we have sketched out for their advancement, and that if commissions were encumbered with the conditions we have suggested, candidates would not be forthcoming. To this we reply that if such were found to be the case, it would only show that the time was not ripe for changes, and that we must wait a while till the light now gradually penetrating the more advanced of the rising generation employed in commercial and industrial pursuits shall also have found its way into those masses who look upon themselves as the warlike material of the country. The British Government having undertaken the administration of Indian affairs may, perhaps, be bound to make a fair provision for the natives of the country; but the British Government is by no means bound to assist those who will not help themselves. It is a *sine qua non* in these days that an officer should not only be a man of education, but that he should constantly keep himself *au courant* with what is going on in the military world; and it would be ridiculous to make an exception in favour of the natives of India. One of two systems ought definitely to be carried out; either the native officer should, as at present, be only looked upon as a glorified non-commissioned officer, and all the real work be expected from Europeans, or else they should be officers in reality as well as in name, in which case they should be bound to undergo a complete education so as to render themselves worthy of their commissions. Candidates for the Indian Civil Service have to undergo a severe course of training to enable them to compete with the young men turned out by English crammers, and we should hardly think the most enthusiastic supporters of native interests would contend that we could afford to fill our army with ignorant uneducated natives of this country because they happen to have been born with black skins. So far, then, we think the position is indisputable that if it is right to present natives of India with commissions, it is equally our duty to educate them so as to make them worthy of those commissions. We propose now to consider whether, admitting this to be the case, the mere education of future candidates will be sufficient, or whether the requirements of justice demand that something more should be done. It is often said that the present position of native officers is not one which can present much attraction to high-born natives, even if they should be given commissions on first entering the army, and that a military career, unless a far larger scheme of reform be inaugurated, can never afford much scope for the talent or energy of ambitious men. There is, no doubt, a certain amount of truth in this; but those who urge the objection seem to forget that Rome was not built in a day, and that you cannot expect to create all at once a well educated body of native officers, morally and intellectually fit for something better than the position they now hold, by merely announcing that it is the intention of Government to promote natives to some of the appointments at present monopolised by European officers. The first step to take is to educate them, so as to render it possible to improve their status; when this has been done, and commissions have been given them direct, a very considerable advance will have been made, inasmuch as they will then, as a class, be far above their comrades in the ranks, which is not the case at present; and, furthermore, their education will enable them to develop their military qualifications and show how far they are fit for further advancement. It appears to us, therefore, that the argument relative to there being no scope for a native's ambition in a military career, though applicable to the existing state of affairs where the native officers are, comparatively speaking, ignorant, loses its force when education steps in, and removes the disability to future advancement. If, in addition to a good education, and the grant of commissions direct, some little increase was made in the pay and pensions, then we think the Government might take credit to itself for initiating as substantial a scheme of reform as the necessarily tentative nature of the experiment would allow. As regards the former, we think the existing rates, especially in the lower grades, far too small. You cannot expect an educated man to be satisfied with Rs. 30 a month, which is the pay of an Infantry jemadar; and even in the cavalry the amount is only Rs. 40. The rates of both services want thorough revision if Government really wish to induce educated men to join the service. The Cavalry is the branch which would probably prove the most attractive at first; the pay on entering it should be at least Rs. 120 a month, including horse allowance, and it should vary from that sum to Rs. 300 for russuldars according to grade, and the Infantry rates should be increased in like proportion. We think if the pay were thus increased, so as to enable a man to live, in what for a native would be a position of affluence, and if at the same time the pension rules were modified, so as to suit the altered circumstances, the offer of a commission would prove sufficiently attractive to induce a better class of men to enter the Government service than those who now commence their career as private soldiers. Supposing the scheme of reform, so far as it has been already detailed, proves a success, it remains to be considered whether we should be satisfied with such a moderate measure, or, whether, following Lord Napier of Magdala's lead, we should venture to give native officers commissions as Lieutenants and Captains, and allow them to rise like European officers to the highest positions in the service. This is a question which, in our opinion, we should not try to solve till we see how the success of our first attempt has been real not only so far as concerns administrative ability in times of peace, but also how it has stood the test of war. For our part, we must say we think it is exceedingly unlikely that any amount of education will ever enable the natives of this country to fill worthily the positions now reserved for British officers. They might perhaps eventually at some future remote period be capable of performing the duties now assigned to their European *confreres* in times of peace, but on service the British element must ever be the backbone of the Native Army. Should the Government, however, from motives of political expediency, be ever forced to make a still further experiment, and resolve to give natives a chance of rising to the highest grades of the profession now monopolised by Europeans, they should at all events be very cautious and discriminating in their selection, and take the greatest care that none but really able men should be allowed to rise out of the ordinary groove. But even in such cases the change should be gradually introduced, and in the first instance the candidates for promotion should be transferred to a regiment where the commanding officer, second in command, and adjutant were British officers, and the posts of squadron officers and squadron subalterns might be reserved for natives. Should it be decided in the remote course of time that the experiment should be pushed still further, and that it was advisable to promote natives to positions of command, care should be taken to keep the two races apart so as to prevent the possibility of Englishmen ever having to serve under natives, which is an experiment, we feel sure, will never succeed in the army. It must, however, be a long time before the Native Army can be ripe for such an extensive change as this; and judging by our present lights, the conclusion appears inevitable that, however much native officers may be regenerated by education and improved social status, we shall, in substituting them for Europeans, be guilty of the extreme folly of exchanging a real good article for one which, at the best, is of a very inferior nature.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON 11th August.

Unless the war in Servia should become a guerilla contest it may be now counted as almost over. Disaster has followed disaster to the Servian arms, Prince Milan's forces have been out-flanked both in the east and in the west, and the first and main line of defence, the Timok, has been entirely abandoned. The Turks have advanced all along the line from Nisch to Zaitschar, capturing in their route the last-named town and Gurgusoratz, or, as it is better known Kujazevatz. The keenest fighting in that advance occurred at Tresibaha, the key to Kujazevatz, where Hervatoritz, a Servian General under Tchernayeff, held out very stoutly for some three or four days. After begging for troops which were not sent to him because of the fear that the attack upon his position was only a feint, intended to conceal a more important movement lower down the Timok, he was obliged to withdraw. The Servian retreat was little better than a rout, for the experience of the campaign has shown that in every respect the Servian soldiery are vastly inferior to the Turks, and the quality of their officers is equally unsatisfactory. When once disaster fairly set in, it was at many points of the retreat a case of *sauve qui peut.* The Servians are also falling back from the neighbourhood of Nisch upon Alexinatx and Delijrad, so that Tchernayeff's new position will be at the two last-named places, and at Banja, and Leschjanin's force will rest upon Banjna and the road from Zaitschar to Parakin. In the south-west the Turks have made an advance from Mitroritza. They have cleared the force under Stolak Autiks from the neighbourhood of Novi Bazar, and according to Turkish reports they have stormed the Servian position at Javor, a small place on the frontier. In regard to the future we may expect one more great battle with Tchernayeff's army, or we may look for Leschjanin being again out flanked, and in either case the Morava Valley, which is the high road to Belgrade, will be open to the Turkish advance. If the Servians were not such arrant cowards—many have been shot for refusing to fight, and numbers are suffering from self-inflicted wounds,—we might expect they would yet make a good stand in the mountains between the Timok and the Morava. Guerilla warfare is far better suited to them than operations in the field, but they fight so badly that I have no hope of their making any serious stand anywhere. The effect of the past fortnight's disasters, and especially the withdrawal of the Head-Quarters to a point nearer to the capital, has not only jeopardised Prince Milan's popularity, and his occupancy of the throne, but has aroused a strong desire on the part of many influential inhabitants to sue for peace. The Prince himself is also endeavouring to secure a means of bringing about mediation, and as all Europe is convinced that that is the right course to be pursued, the day cannot be far off when it will most probably be acted upon. There is a common understanding on the part of the Great Powers that this should be the case, and an evident desire that England should take the lead in that step. It is, say they, the English policy that is now being proceeded with in Turkey; the failure of the Berlin Memorandum has been the cause of the campaign, and as that failure was brought about by the conduct of the English Government, the English Government should now step in between Turkey and her prey. Germany, Austria, and France are evidently disposed to leave the initiative to England, but Russia may not be content with this. It is far more likely, unless she draws the sword, and I still believe that she dare not do so, that Russia will approach England, or that we shall find the two acting together at Constantinople in order to secure good terms for Servia. If Mr. Disraeli had not discovered that his "benevolent" neutrality towards Turkey was provoking dissatisfaction to the great majority of Englishmen—and the fearful confirmation of the *Daily News'* statements respecting the Bulgarian outrages will give point to that view—the Government might have been sorely tempted to let Turkey pursue her victories to the very gates of Belgrade. This is naturally what the Turks themselves desire, so that they may make magnanimous terms with the vanquished. Their friends here, who profess to know what are the Porte's intentions, and I must confess that Musurus Pacha keeps us well informed, declare that the Turk has no desire to interfere with the integrity of the Servian kingdom, but of course Servia must pay a war indemnity, and submit to the dismantling of her fortresses. When, however, we are assured that the Turkish Government will be content to give Montenegro a port on the Adriatic, that Bosnia and Herzegovina shall have laws and guarantees based upon the Berlin Memorandum, and that these laws, liberties, and guarantees shall be extended to the rest of Turkey, I confess that my credulity is somewhat imposed upon. Turkey will never initiate conditions like those, and, considering she is the victor, it is doubtful whether they can be wrung from her by diplomacy. There is one immediate danger which ought not to be overlooked. I have adhered to my oft-expressed opinion that Russia will not—because the Czar dare not act against the advice of his uncle William—go to war. This is the general belief, but I know there are many well-informed politicians who are not so sanguine. In proof, however, of an argument that I advanced some time ago about Russia's unpreparedness, and the empty state of her Exchequer, I may mention a circumstance that has just come to my knowledge. A large financier, whose name is known all the world over, was asked a short time ago to raise a Russian loan. He promised to do so, and arrangements were commenced with that object. He even advanced more than a million sterling from his own coffers on account of that transaction, but inquiries as to the state of Russian finance, and the evidence of his own eyes as to the depreciation of Russian stocks, induced him to withdraw from the arrangement, and to run the risk of losing the million that he paid in advance.

When the last mail left England, the House of Commons was in the throes of a violent debate upon the Education Bill. With the view of separating the Catholic vote from the Liberal party, and at the same time of benefiting denominational education, the Government had come to terms with Lord Robert Montagu respecting his amendment, and were proposing to abolish, but in another way to re-enact, though in a compulsory form, the celebrated 25th Clause of 1870. The Ministers have since stood by that proposal and have carried their Bill. This, and the other retrogressive amendments of Mr. Pell for abolishing school boards have caused intense annoyance to the rank and file of the Liberal party, especially to the Nonconformists and the Radicals. The Bill is now more churchy than ever; it has torn up the compromise of 1870; it will be a grievance to every Dissenter throughout the land, and a rallying point in the creed of Radicalism. The Education Act of 1876 will be a gain to the cause of education, but it will be a very substantial gain to education upon church principles, and an absolute disadvantage to the Dissenters. As Parliament will have risen before another week is over, it may be interesting to take a brief review of its labours. In the first place, there has been no legislation worthy of the name accomplished by private members. The part those gentlemen play, except in discussing the proposals of the Government, becomes less and less, so that a retrospect of the session need only be limited to the programme of the Ministry. When they met Parliament last February they were in the full tide of popularity. The gilt had not been rubbed off their Suez Canal investment, and all England, Liberal as well as Tory journals alike, was ringing with praise of their foreign policy. Their conduct in respect of the Berlin Memorandum, strengthened as it was by subsequent events at Constantinople, was a yet more substantial illustration of their energy, and though their own vacillation tended to destroy all the credit they had gained for buying the Suez shares, they have maintained their foreign policy at a higher point of merit than their predecessors, and at this moment they are playing the most prominent part of any Power in Europe in the leading questions of the day. Their action has been a protest, and so far a successful protest, against the Three Great Powers arrogating to themselves the right to rule the destinies of Europe regardless of the views and feelings of their neighbours. The new phase into which the Eastern Question will enter after the suspension of hostilities will require all their watchfulness, but they will approach the next stage of that great issue with the advantage of *eclat*, and with the increased influence that arises from their successful policy of the past six months. But the Home policy of the Government has been a gigantic failure. They began badly with the Royal Titles Bill, and they have ended still worse by stirring up the religious animosities of the country with their Education Bill. They were praised for the modesty of their Parliamentary programme, but of the six measures then promised, two, the University and the Prisons Bills have been withdrawn, the Pollution of Rivers Bill has been reduced to the most harmless dimensions, and the Education Bill, the Merchant Shipping Bill, and the Appellate Jurisdiction are the only substantial measures that they have carried. It must not be forgotton, also, they committed a serious blunder by issuing the Slavery Circular, and their extradition difference with America was as unjust as it was unwise, and it may yet result in serious consequences to this country. The Opposition has shown no special perversity or unfair spirit towards the Government, and on many occasions has loyally given its assistance, but I propose to reserve till next week whatever comments I may have to make upon Lord Hartington and his followers.

The Bravo inquiry, which has occasioned more interest in London than any trial since that of Wainwright or Colonel Baker, ended to-day. The jury have found that the deceased was murdered by the administration of tartar emetic, but there is not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt upon any particular person or persons. This subject is the one topic of the hour, and I have not met with a single person who approves of this finding. If there was one thing proved more clearly than another as the case proceeded, it was the remarkable probability that the deceased had committed suicide. But for the nature of the drug that he had taken, one might have held that view with almost absolute certainty. He married Mrs. Ricardo for her money, he brooded over the story that his wife had told him respecting her relationship with Dr. Gully, he feared that relationship might be renewed, he was not free from difficulties with his own mistress at Maidenhead, and he was of a nervous, jealous temperament. On the other hand, the three persons most implicated are regarded as having come out of the ordeal of this inquiry, not spotless certainly as to character, but without any guilty proof being established against them to the slightest degree. And this was remarkably so in the case of Dr. Gully. It is impossible to say what can follow so foolish a verdict as this. It may lead to some further inquiry, or what is more probable to the offer of a large reward, but it will certainly lead to some very sharp criticism in the newspapers.

The report of the Commission on Army Promotion and Retirement has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction in military circles. I know of several men of very high eminence at head-quarters who regard the proposed scheme as impracticable, especially as regards the higher grades of the Service; and it is certainly calculated to bring into the army a different class of men to those who have hitherto supplied it.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

(BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 11th August.

The Indian Budget gave rise yesterday evening to one of the most important and most interesting debates of the Session. Mr. Fawcett's complaint about the debate being put off till the fag-end of the Session is somewhat unreasonable; for the object sought in this annual discussion is not so much the revision of the Indian Finance Minister's estimates for the year as to elicit from the House of Commons an intelligent expression of opinion on the general system of administration in India; and this opinion can be stated with as much advantage at the end as at the beginning of a Session. This year, too, there has been a positive advantage in postponing the debate; for it is certain that the speeches were much improved in quality through being delivered after instead of before the publication of the Select Committee's Report on the depreciation of silver. The consequences of the fall in the Indian Exchange are so widely felt that, instead of the meagre attendance customary on such occasions, the benches on both sides of the House were as well filled as when the debate on the Eastern Question took place. Lord George Hamilton is generally regarded in India as a brisk, sprightly young nobleman, gifted with consummate self-confidence and having no special knowledge of or taste for the study of financial questions. There can be no doubt that he has his fair share of the splendid audacity of youth. The tone in which he spoke when congratulating Mr. Goschen yesterday on the masterly skill with which he had drawn up the Committee's Report on the depreciation of silver was that of a Prime Minister of great experience and authority patronizing a youthful aspirant to political honours. But it is apparent at the same time that the Under-Secretary has very good stuff in him. His speech last night was excellent in style and substance. Lord George attempted no ambitious flights of oratory, but I have never listened to a financial statement which gave me more pleasure for its clearness of arrangement and fulness of information; and the language, always good, was in some passages elegant. The noble Lord speaks with great readiness and has a not unpleasing voice; and his speech made a most favourable impression on the House, showing as it did that he had taken the greatest pains to master a most difficult subject, and had acquired the art of communicating his views in an agreeable form. When he sat down he was heartily cheered by the whole House, and Mr. Disraeli, who sat next him, spoke to him for a minute or two, evidently offering his congratulations. I need not go over the figures of the Financial Statement, as with these you are already familiar. What was most anxiously looked for in the Under-Secretary's speech was an announcement how far Sir William Muir's estimates for the year have been affected by the considerable fall in the price of silver which has occurred since last April when the Budget was brought forward. The reaction in Exchange, which set in a month ago, had removed the apprehension that there might be a deficit of two or three millions on the year, for it was calculated that Lord Salisbury's increase of the loan from £2,640,000 to £4,000,000 would cover any deficiency if the average rate of exchange for the year did not fall below 1s. 7d. Lord Northbrook, it will be remembered, took 1s. 8½d. as the probable exchangeable value of the rupee for the year, and with this basis he reckoned on meeting the loss by exchange with the smaller loan and having a surplus of £140,000 left. Lord Salisbury practically increased this surplus to about £1,500,000 by raising the larger loan. Assuming, therefore, that a drop of a farthing in exchange means a loss of £200,000 to the Government of India, a drop of three-halfpence, from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 7d., would be equivalent to a loss—in addition to that provided for by Lord Northbrook—of £1,200,000, and this would be more than covered by Lord Salisbury's surplus. Now, the Secretary of State's bills were sold last week at 1s. 7½d., and the price of silver has since been steadily rising, so that there seemed no immediate reason to fear the average rate would fall below 1s. 7d. The *Times* startled us all, therefore, last Monday morning with its telegram from Calcutta describing the Resolution just published, in which the Government of India warns its officers that a heavy deficit may be expected and urges upon them the duty of economy and the necessity of stopping all Public Works which are not urgent. I believe that the publication of this Resolution took the India Office aback as well as the general public. Lord George Hamilton says he no sooner received the unwelcome news than he telegraphed to Calcutta asking if Lord Lytton had any fresh figures to go upon. The answer was, None, and it seems inexcusable that without figures showing a serious loss which had not been estimated for the Government of India should have tried to create a panic by publishing such a repetition. The additional expenditure for opium is a mere matter of account and goes for nothing; and there is no proof that the Customs Revenue will be seriously affected, though, of course, it will suffer to some extent by the falling off in the import trade consequent in the depreciation of silver. There is, therefore, only the direct loss from this last cause to be made good, and the India Office is of opinion that funds for making it good have already been provided. Mr. Fawcett, who takes a gloomy view of all things Indian, inclines to the opinion that the India Office is too sanguine in its calculations, and that the chances are silver will go down again in value, in which case there will, of course, be a deficit. But Mr. Fawcett is too cautious a philosopher to speak confidently on such a subject, and, though he carefully enumerates all the causes at work in raising or lowering silver, he refrains from attempting to measure their relative importance, being content to indicate which way his bias lies. Mr. Goschen, who speaks with greater authority on this subject, because he is not only an economist but a man of business, asserts that "natural causes" are already at work in restoring silver to its old value, and he rebuked Mr. Fawcett for drawing the picture of depreciation in such very dark colours. The *Times* this morning calmly observes that the causes of the recent rise in the price of silver are "quite accidental," but the requirements of a newspaper office compel the leader writers to produce their articles before a debate is finished, and it is quite clear that the *Times* leader-writer had not had time to wait till Mr. Goschen delivered his very able and closely reasoned speech. The tendency of that speech is to show that the worst of the fall in exchange is over, and the speaker mentioned several reasons for holding such an opinion. One was that "quite an unexpected demand has arisen in China for silver within the last few days. Great speculation in silver which no one had foreseen has arisen, and, while in England there has been such a glut of silver that everybody is alarmed, in China there is a panic with regard to the inability of procuring sufficing silver to pay for the silk at enhanced prices." The Chinese demand for silver cannot surely be called "quite accidental" and temporary. To it may probably be ascribed the present scarcity of silver in London, for a good deal of American silver must have been sent across the Pacific from San Francisco, and India also will require more bullion to supply the void created by the demand for China. Of course, no one would be so presumptuous as to say absolutely that the relative value of silver to gold will now go on steadily improving, but certainly the Government of India need not have gone out of its way to prophesy evil things. Even if the price of silver should fluctuate again and cause a deficit, the Government might have been content to wait till the end of the financial year for the result. No policy is more wasteful or more foolish than that of issuing Financial Resolutions on the strength of incomplete estimates, and publishing, as it were, two or three editions of a Budget in the course of one year. Lord Lytton seems to have been inspired by a wish to emulate the fame of Lord Mayo, whose egregious blunder in issuing an alarming Financial Resolution in the middle of a year must still be fresh in the recollection of your readers. The result of that bad precedent was to stop progress everywhere even on works already begun and to impose fresh burdens on the taxpayer—and all for what? to enable the Government of India two years afterwards to confess that it had been panic-stricken, and that there had never been anything seriously wrong with the finances. What will be the effect of Lord Lytton's Resolution? To put a stop to all schemes of improvement, and cause in all probability a ruinous loss from the discontinuance of Public Works, on which much money has already been spent and for which departments will still be maintained at full strength, while contracts are given up, stores wasted and labourers consigned to starvation. Why could not the Viceroy have waited till he had a deficit and then arranged to meet it instead of hurrily throwing all the administrative machinery of Public Works in India out of gear? The India Office estimates that, after deducting the amount of the loan (£4,000,000) from the Secretary of State's claims on India, the loss by exchange on the remaining bills will exceed by £450,000 Lord Northbrook's estimate, but that this sum will be covered by the original surplus, £140,000, and an increase of revenue amounting to £300,000. I have endeavoured to show that this estimate is probably within the mark, and that the Government of India is therefore wholly without justification for the course it has chosen to take in publishing its alarming Resolution.

As no deficit is anticipated it follows that there will be no fresh taxation in India this year, and no attempts to counteract the depreciation in silver by means of currency changes or new loans. As, however, there would have been a deficit this year if a loan of £4,000,000 had not been raised, and as it may be deemed unlikely that silver will rise high enough to make the rupee again worth 1s. 10d., it is obvious that a deficit may be expected next year, so that the discussion of the best mode of meeting it is only adjourned. I look upon it, however, as finally settled by last night's debate that such devices as limiting the coinage of rupees and introducing a gold currency in India will be heard of no more. Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Goschen all spoke emphatically in condemnation of these schemes of currency doctors, and no one had a word to say for them. Must the deficit, then, be met by taxation? That is the conclusion come to by Mr. Goschen, apparently; but Mr. Fawcett energetically maintains that the utmost limit of taxation in India has already been reached, and that salvation can only be found in retrenchment. I do not contest the justice of some of Mr. Fawcett's views as to the extravagant expenditure of the Public Works Department, the unproductive character of many so-called reproductive works, and the waste of public money caused by the maintenance of many highly paid but useless appointments for European Civil Servants; but, when a member of Parliament says that a deficit can be met by "rigid retrenchment," he is bound, as it seems to me, not to deal in generalities, but to point out what exact savings can be effected, and to show that their sum total will equal the amount of the deficit. Mr. Fawcett, however, is content to dwell in abstract resolutions for ever, and that is why his advice carries less and less weight every year with the House of Commons. Assuming that retrenchment to the amount required is out of the question, we come next to the question of taxation. From Lord George Hamilton's speech it may be inferred that the proposal on which I commented some time ago, to convert the silver land-rents of India into gold-rents has been discussed and rejected at the India Office. It was rightly considered that, if the Government were once to proclaim to the occupiers of the land that silver was permanently depreciated, all its creditors—under which head must be included the holders of rupee paper and the civil and military servants in receipt of fixed salaries—would immediately have an irresistible claim to urge in favour of a readjustment of their claims on the State. If, however, the depreciation of silver should be permanent, a readjustment of salaries at all events will be inevitable, and it is important to note that all the speakers last night were opposed to the project—which is favoured by a certain school of Indian officials—of supplying the means for this increase of expenditure by an increase of the land-tax. Mr. Fawcett, indeed, regretted that the opportunity had been lost of making the land-tax vary with the rise and fall of the prices of produce, but he admitted that the time had gone by for effecting such a settlement, and I venture to think he can hardly have considered the vastness of the embarrassments that might be caused by yearly fluctuations in the branch of revenue amounting to over 20 millions a year. I would add that, before the land-tax is touched, the whole system of Indian taxation must undergo revision. There can be no good reason for readjusting one branch of revenue to suit the altered value of silver, and leaving other branches alone. And, in attempting any readjustment, the question would at once arise whether certain classes in India who can well afford to contribute funds to the State Treasury do not now escape taxation altogether. Mr. Grant Duff had the courage last night to lament the extinction of the Income Tax, and there can be little doubt that Lord Northbrook's hasty effort to propitiate public opinion in India by abolishing the Income Tax was one of the greatest mistakes of the late administration. The outcry against the tax was fostered by officials and non officials of good position who disliked having their incomes cut, and it would be easy to raise an outcry ten times as loud against the salt-tax if only the poor consumers of salt could count upon official patronage for their grievance. When Lord Northbrook wantonly removed the tax, it was working fairly and all legitimate objections to it had been obviated; and the want of the revenue it provided has been felt ever since. But, it will be said, "would you really re-impose the Income Tax to meet a rise in salaries caused by the depreciation of silver? Why, that would be to take away from the servants of the Crown with one hand what you give with the other." Well, and why not? If the servants of the Crown and wealthy traders in the great cities are now unjustly exempted from the payment of all taxes but some trifling Customs duties, why should not the readjustment of taxation begin with them instead of with the poor ryots? I am merely stating the heads of the argument now; but depend upon it this question will come up for full and earnest discussion before long. I pass on, meanwhile, to consider the question of the propriety of raising loans to reduce the loss by exchange. Mr. Fawcett with his views is logical enough in maintaining that no sensible man would have recourse to such an expedient, for he thinks that all public works in India are failures; but Mr. Fawcett, with his ideas about taxation being out of the question, loans impolitic, and retrenchment of a vague sort the only way of making two ends meet in India, goes a long way towards making the continued government of that country by England impossible. What, however, I cannot understand is that Lord George Hamilton, who shows that India possesses, in exchange for £96,000,000 borrowed by the guaranteed railway companies, a magnificent property paying 3½ per cent.—a good English railway only pays 6 per cent.—should think it an improvident investment to spend more money in such works. Nothing else done by England for India has been worth one-tenth part of the benefits conferred by the railways; yet the present Secretary of State thinks it the perfection of statesmanship to put a stop to the construction of such works. Mr. Goschen, too, applauds this resolution because he argues, with Mr. Fawcett, that in the natural course of trade exchange will right itself, the comparatively high price of silver in India causing an extraordinary influx of the metal into that country. Is it not extraordinary that Mr. Goschen should overlook what is the peculiarity of the Indian exchange, that the natural course of trade is obstructed and the flow of silver to India intercepted by the Secretary of State's bills? It will take a remarkable development of India's export trade to overcome this immense obstruction, which is the result not of economical causes but of the political condition of India as a dependency of England. May it not be fairly argued, apart from all other considerations, that it is the duty of England, receiving as she does 15 millions a year from India, to spend as much money as she legitimately can on public works which improve the state of that country? Not only does the motto *noblesse oblige* apply in this case, but it is obvious from past experience that such investments vastly increase India's ability to bear the burden of foreign rule. It may be said with truth that the Home Charges of 15 millions are, thanks to the introduction of railways, less burdensome to India now than 5 millions were twenty years ago. Why not, then, continue this reproductive work, which, in addition to its direct advantages, has the collateral effect of raising the rate of exchange?

Lord G. Hamilton tripped sadly in one part of his speech, when he entered into a calculation to show that it is much better to borrow money for Public Works in India than in England. For all practical purposes it is probably of little consequence where the loan is issued. The capital in any case is supplied from England, and the rate of exchange is necessarily taken into account by the tenderers, whether in India or in England. Lord Salisbury is the prey to a delusion if he supposes that loans raised in India are taken up by natives of India as an investment.

In the course of his speech the Under-Secretary threw out the hint that it is intended to redistribute Public Works under the two heads Imperial and Local, with the view of giving the local authorities more power. This would be in accordance with Lord Salisbury's well known predisposition to carry out Mr. Bright's scheme of decentralization in India. But it is a dangerous thing to remove the check on extravagance supplied by the controlling power of the Government of India unless you are prepared to give the tax-payers some voice in restraining the local authorities from spending their money too freely.

Lord Northbrook and Lord Salisbury made speeches last Friday night in the House of Lords from which it would appear, as Mr. Grant Duff put it, that "the divergence of view between these two eminent men" with regard to the constitutional relations of the Secretary of State and the Government of India was "very small indeed." But, this being so, it is difficult to understand what on earth Lord Northbrook made such a fuss about, or why he has been giving himself the airs of a Governor-General willing to submit to martyrdom rather than sacrifice his independence at the bidding of a Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State's despatch regarding the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill has not yet been passed by the Council, but it will probably be approved next week. This Bill has given the greatest annoyance to the authorities at the India Office, who dislike it extremely, but are afraid if they don't sanction it they will strike a blow at the authority of the Government of India. It is a curious circumstance that, when the first draft of the Bill was sent home, there was no covering despatch explaining its provisions, so that it passed unnoticed at the India Office till the time had gone by for interference.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* makes a significant statement with reference to Sir Salar Jung's pretensions to set up his master the Nizam as an Independent Prince. He asserts that Lord Canning's sunnuds of adoption, communicated to the Native Princes of India sixteen years ago, and thankfully accepted by all of them, are not part of the public law of India, and that, therefore, in point of fact, the Nizam has the right to adopt an heir without conditions and without the formal consent of the Paramount Power. It would be interesting to know how Sir Salar would have been received if he had formally asserted this claim before he came to England.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS IN BENGAL FOR NATIVES.

ALLAHABAD, 30TH AUGUST.

In Bengal it is confidently asserted that the Secretary of State has pointed out to the Government of India that memberships and secretaryships of the Board of Revenue are appointments admirably adapted for natives.

Great indignation and contempt are felt and expressed regarding this project of Lord Salisbury.

FLOODS ON THE B.B. AND C.I. RAILWAY.

AHMEDABAD, 30TH AUGUST.

The Bombay mail train of the 29th instant has not arrived yet though due here last night. The railway line has been washed away by the rain at Amroli, near Surat.

JUMMOO.

LAHORE, 30TH AUGUST.

Dr. Cuningham, of the 15th Seikhs, has been deputed to Jummoo whence unfavourable accounts continue to be received.

ILLNESS OF THE AMEER OF CABUL.

The Ameer of Cabul is ill.

THE AFREEDEES.

The Kohat Pass Afreedees continue defiant and scout the idea of submission.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE YARKAND ENVOY.

SIMLA, 30TH AUGUST.

The Yarkand Envoy, on whom Captain Molloy attends, is expected at Lahore about the 10th September.

CHOLERA IN CASHMERE.

Cholera has broken out with great violence at Jummoo. The Maharaja of Cashmere has moved five miles from his capital, which is deserted by people who are flocking to English territory.

The disease seems most severe at Goojrat, Rawul Pindee and Lahore.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 29TH AUGUST.

The Porte has resolved to make the proposed armistice dependent upon a previous knowledge of what are to be the bases for peace.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE SULTAN.

Owing to the continued indisposition of the Sultan Murad, the Ministers have resolved on his deposition before the feast of Ramadan. His younger brother, Abdul Hamid, will then be proclaimed Sultan.

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES—INDIGNATION MEETINGS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 30TH AUGUST.

There have been numerous meetings throughout England with the object of denouncing the continued Turkish atrocities.

FURTHER INDECISIVE FIGHTING.

The fighting near Alexinatz was renewed on Monday, and according to private telegrams the results were indecisive.

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Many Russian officers have been killed and wounded.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 30TH AUGUST.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. Venetia, with the outward London mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The same Company's s. s. Gwalior, for Galle and Calcutta, left at 5 o'clock this evening.

LONDON, 29TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollers	4½d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8¼ lbs. do.	7
40s Mule Twist	0·10.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106¼
Bar Silver	52

The sum of £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Departure—Zerbino.

LINE REPORTS.—30TH AUGUST.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 30TH AUGUST, 12-15 P.M.

Mail Steamer Cathay, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—30TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W., thermometer 1, barometer 29·83. Fall of rain 88 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. S. W. 4 thermometer 81, barometer 29·94. Fall of rain 4 cents.

MANGALORE, 8-18 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., N. W. W., thermometer max. 79, min. 78. Fall of rain 60 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W.; thermometer 92, barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 P. M.—Weather overcast and stormy, looking, wind W. S. W. moderate, thermometer 84. Fall of rain 18 cents.

H. M. S. VESTAL, Captain Hand, arrived in our harbour yesterday from Muscat, which place she left on the 24th instant.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co's s.s. Australia, which will sail to-morrow for Genoa, &c., takes out nine boxes silver coins and 1 box gold coins, valued at Rs. 92,000, for Marseilles, despatched by the French Bank.

A REPORT comes from Ootacamund that Dr Gell, the Acting Metropolitan, contemplates making a tour through the Central and Northern Provinces, touching at Bangalore, Poona, Bombay and Calcutta, about the middle of October next.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva, which arrived in harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 11th August, brought 1,361 boxes silver bars, valued at Rs. 30,32,000, from Southampton, and 127 boxes silver bars, valued at Rs. 2,60,000, from Venice. The total amounts to Rs. 32,92,000.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pera, which will sail to-morrow with the English mails, takes out two boxes gold bars and two boxes gold coins, valued at Rs. 2,76,600, for London, despatched by the Agra Bank; and also one box silver coins, valued at Rs. 3,000, for Alexandria.

FOR the first time in the annals of the Roorkee College, a native, Krishna Chand Bondopadya, stands (just one mark above the second man) at the head of the students that pass out of the college, winning besides the prizes for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 250. Mr. Granville stands second on the list, and Mr. Macdonald has won the third place.

AN Admiralty notice published in the *Gazette* announces that, in consideration of the special and valuable services rendered by Lieutenant Cameron to the cause of science in his recent successful journey of exploration in Africa, he has been promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's fleet, such promotion being special and in excess of the authorized numbers.

LORD G. HAMILTON stated in his speech, to which our London correspondent refers, that the India Office are now getting private tenders for bills, to break if possible, we suppose, any combination on the part of the banks to "bear" the bills. A tender was received in the week the mail left at 1s. 8¼d, but it is not probable the amount tendered for in this way will be very large.

NATIVES can sometimes show a spirit of enterprise, for we read in the Ootacamund paper that an enterprising native is about to start there a business, the object of which is to supply the European and native community of the place with fresh lobsters, prawns, crabs, and fish preserved from Madras in ice. Arrangements will be made to get them up so as to arrive at Ootacamund on market days, and if sufficient encouragement is given, bi-weekly supplies will be got up and taken from house to house.

BETTER news has been received at Rome of the Italian exploring expedition. The correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that it has left Zeila, and the Marquis Antinori and his companions are pushing direct for Shoa. They have already reached the country of the Amba Eisss, who received them hospitably presenting a sheep to them as a token of friendship, and furnishing guides and an escort. The Italian Geographical Society is about to send a representative to Zeila to establish means of communicating with the expedition.

THE official programme of the Viceroy's Cashmere trip is reported to be something like the following:—He will be accompanied by his Private and Military Secretaries, two Aides de-Camp, and Colonel Miller of the Punjab Police. He will leave Simla about the 10th of October, travelling via Umballa, Lahore, and Sealkote, but making no formal stoppages on the road. He will be received at Jummoo by the Maharaja about the 14th, go on by leisurely marches to Srinugger, remain there about a week and return by Murree, Rawul Pindee and Peshawur.

THE Mordaunt case came before the Divorce Court on Tuesday, August 8, on the application of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, the father of Lady Mordaunt, for an order respecting the marriage settlement. The order proposed to extinguish all Lady Mordaunt's interest in the property settled upon her by Sir Charles Mordaunt, and to extinguish all his interest in that which she brought into the settlement. Sir Charles will allow Lady Mordaunt £300 a year during her lifetime, or until she remarries. An allowance of £100 is also to be made for the maintenance of Lady Mordaunt's daughter. The order was confirmed, and the proceedings in the case finally closed.

THE *Cologne Gazette* learns from Cairo that Mr. Lucas arrived on the 30th of May at Lado, and that Colonel Gordon has persuaded him to change his plan, and to go to the southern end of the Albert Lake. Colonel Gordon offered to accompany him there. Mr. Lucas intends now to take the direction of Livingstone's Nyangwe at the Lualaba, and to penetrate farther into Western Africa. The two boats which he has taken with him and all his instruments are in excellent order. The steamer lying at Duffere, at the other side of the last cataracts of the Nile, is to be made ready to carry Mr. Lucas and Colonel Gordon along the last connecting link between the Upper Nile and the Albert Lake.

REPORTS are again in circulation that the India and the War Offices at home are agreed about the formation of local European regiments for India. The number of these regiments will, it is said, be ten and they will serve in all parts of India, the men being enlisted for longer terms than in ordinary line regiments and will be entitled to larger pensions than other soldiers. Another rumour is that direct cadetships to India will again be made and a special college established for the Indian Army. These rumours indicate the searching discussion which the re-organization of the Indian Army is undergoing, by the authorities in such matters, but evidently they may be nothing more than suggestions that have crept out.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 24th August 1876, that in the northern districts of Madras fair rain appears to have fallen; in the south the fall has been lighter, prospects are said to be unchanged. In Sind prospects are good. In the rest of the Bombay Presidency good rain appears to have fallen only in Guzerat: in Khandeish, Nassick, the Deccan districts and the Southern Mahratta Country more is urgently required. In Berar seasonable rain has fallen and prospects have improved. In the Central Provinces favourable rain has fallen in most districts; in Chanda and Bhandara more is wanted for the rice crops. In Bengal seasonable rain is reported from all districts, and reports are good, except from Pooree, where the crops are backward. Copious rain has fallen in Assam. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are good. In the Punjab more or less rain has fallen everywhere except at Mooltan; more is wanted at Hisssar, but reports are generally favourable. In Central India abundant rain has fallen and prospects are excellent. Rain is also reported from Rajpootana, but none has fallen in Serohi, Harowtee or Jhallawar; in the first mentioned tract it is much wanted.

THE object in view in holding a public meeting recently at Madras of the friends of Dr. Balfour was the devising of means for permanently recognising his services to the community of Madras, at the close of forty years' service, and after he has just vacated the office of Surgeon-General, or Official Chief of the Madras Medical Department; but out of the large number of medical officers in Madras, at the present time, only two—one a European, and the other an Eurasian—were present at the meeting. Even the new Surgeon-General, who may be supposed incapable of harbouring a petty jealousy, was conspicuous by his absence; and the meeting was only saved from ending in a fiasco by the presence of two Judges of the High Court, one of whom maintained a discreet reticence, while the other stated that he was in possession of so few facts with regard to what the Doctor had done during his connection with the Government Service, that he had been compelled to read up the subject. No pains, adds the *Madras Mail*, were spared to make the meeting of Saturday a success; but the result proved convincingly that the friends of Dr. Balfour were not wise in endeavouring to obtain the endorsement of the public to their personal feelings of regard for that gentleman, with which Dr. Balfour's brother officers have little or no sympathy. It was indecorous that a man, who has incurred departmental dislike, who has scarcely a friend in his own branch of the public service, should be taken under the protection of a good-natured soldier, two learned Judges, and an amiable publisher, with a view to giving him a public ovation.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Budget* writes:—"Sir Salar Jung, or, as he is called in a Parisian print, 'H. E. Sir Salard Yung, the famous nabob,' left Paris amid the marked attentions of a crowd of five thousand Parisians, who had assembled to see him start from the Rue de l'Arcade. Before leaving, 'the Rajah,' as he is also called by well-informed persons across the Channel, expressed to the proprietor of the hotel in which he was staying his sense of the excellence of the arrangements which had been made for his comfort; after which he gave orders for the distribution of a sum of 600 f. among the waiters. General enthusiasm was the result, an enthusiasm heightened by the circumstance that 'the Rajah' had demanded ten landaus, six omnibuses, and nine waggons for the conveyance of himself, a suite of sixty-four persons, and the luggage of the party. 'Sir Salard' himself, as, indeed, might have been expected, took a seat in one of the landaus, with Dr. Williamson and one 'Captain Trevord,' who, we are assured, had been despatched by the British Government as its envoy to do honour to the 'Nabob.' On his way to the Lyon station the same attentions everywhere pursued 'the Indian Prince' (another designation accorded to his Excellency) as in the Rue de l'Arcade. It is only to be regretted that French knowledge of Indian affairs, though precise, should be limited. Otherwise it might have been understood in Paris that 'Sir Salard Yung' was as much entitled to the appellations of Gaikwar and Nizam as to those of Nabob and Rajah, and a pleasing variety of titles might thus have been at the disposition of newspapers anxious to do honour to a distinguished foreigner."

SMYRNA was thrown into a state of excitement the other day by the arrival in the town of about seven hundred volunteers, chosen from the Zeybees of Anatolia, on their way to the seat of war. As they marched through the town they were followed by a large mob of their co-religionists, who enlivened the spectacle by drawing their knives and playfully poking them at the ribs of any "giaours" they happened to meet, at the same time uttering the most horrible threats and occasionally knocking some of them on the head with their yataghans. One elderly Armenian gentleman was severely wounded in the arm by two blows from a yataghan, and a respectable Greek merchant was carried home in a very precarious state with a frightful cut on his head. On passing by a crockery-shop several of the volunteers and their friends entered the establishment and smashed all the ware they could lay hold of. The proprietor and his shopmen while the work of destruction was going on prudently retired into a loft, where they remained in seclusion until the visitors had taken their departure. In the ranks of the volunteers were recognized "many noted brigands," and but for the fact that in the bazaars all the shops were closed there can be little doubt that there would have been a general plunder. On their arrival at the barracks, the volunteers were told to deliver up their weapons, which they at first refused to do, saying that "they would rather lose their heads." They were, however, at last persuaded to give up their yataghans and pistols, and by latest accounts they had not actually killed anybody, but the prospect of the arrival of 1,500 more volunteers in the town was not looked upon as pleasant.

THE following from the *Times*' city article of the 7th August is an interesting memorandum on the action of the rates of exchange on Indian railway finances:—

> In all monetary transactions, of whatever kind between the Indian Government and the companies, it is provided that the rate of exchange shall be at 1s. 10d. for each Company's rupee. The subject was thus noticed in Danver's Report for the year 1860-61:—"When the contracts between the Government and the railway companies were executed, it was considered desirable to fix the rate of exchange at which these advances should be made. The first contract was entered into in 1849, when silver was cheaper than it is now, and when the prevailing rate of exchange was more in favour of this country. That fixed upon was 1s. 10d., and by this rate all the transactions between the Government and the railway companies are regulated. The rate of exchange has now risen to 2s. or upwards; the consequence is, that for every £100 which the railway companies pay into the Government treasury in this country for expenditure in India, the Government advances, in rupees, an amount the equivalent of which at 2s. is about £109. The repayment of the advances made by Government on account of the guaranteed interest is subject to the same arrangement. The profits of the railways as they accrue are, under the contracts, paid into the Government treasuries in India, and, although the exchangeable current value of the rupees may be 2s., they are counted into sterling at 1s. 10d., Government being entitled to retain the difference. The extra amount which the Government are now advancing will accordingly be gradually recovered, should the present rate of exchange continue or increase (either of which is possible), and should the railways work at a profit." The subject is again noticed in Danvers' report for 1871-2:—"The effect of the 1s. 10d. rate of exchange fixed in the contracts for the conversion of the capital expenditure in India, and of the railway earnings, has frequently been alluded to in former reports, and estimates have been formed of the amount thus contributed by Government to the construction of the lines. It is only recently that accurate data on the subject have been obtained. The subjoined statement has now been compiled by the accountant of this office, and in it the actual losses and gains by Government in each year will be seen. Assuming that 2s. the rupee has been the average prevailing rate for bills of exchange drawn upon India, the net loss incurred by Government hitherto would be about £2,942,400, the gross loss having been £3,180,963, and the total gain £238,557. The time has now arrived when the Government will recover much of this loss from the net revenue receipts, all of which are credited to the Government at 1s. 10d. the rupee. This year, if the prevailing rate of exchange had been 2s., the gain would have been about £250,000 by this means."

THE *Times* of August 8th reviews fully the reports and accounts of the London Joint-Stock Banks for the first half of this year. This subject is of interest just now in discussing the exchange question. With regard to the accumulation of capital in the Bank of England the *Times* writes:—

> We believe, however, that a good deal of unemployed money belonging to country banks which formerly lay with the joint stock banks in London on deposit has been during the last six months refused custody by them, and has found its way into the Bank of England, and that the large augmentation of its resources explains where the real store of unused money is to be found. Other banks have to pay interest on their deposits and when trade is dull that becomes a matter of some difficulty unless some such means as this is found of shifting the burden. The country banks have so shifted it and the result is that the Bank of England has much more money than it can use, and is forced to lower its rate to the lowest level it ever touches.

As to the quantity of capital awaiting employment and the probability that a slight increase in demand for money would rapidly affect its value, the *Times* says:—

> At all events the Joint-Stock Banks have not any great excess of unemployed means, and in one way or another contrive to lend out at interest amongst them £96,471,000 of money out of a total working resource amounting to £117,673,000. The larger half of the balance between these two sums is invested in securities which at present pay a much higher rate of interest than can be got by lending on good bills. This £96,471,000 is only about £700,000 less than the amount so employed at the end of last year, and is about £5,000,000 more than in December, 1874, when the total working resources of the banks were £122,791,000, or fully £5,000,000 more than they are now. There is, therefore, outside the Bank of England, no enormous margin of unused floating capital or bankers' credit, and the extreme cheapness of money at the present time is not due to any cause of that kind. Consequently, it would not take a great deal to make money dearer, because evidently the difficulty of employing a comparatively small amount of surplus money is the cause of the low rates which prevail. The private deposits at the Bank of England (including, of course, the money of other banks) are £8,230,000 higher now than they were on the 29th of December last, and £10,000,000 higher than at the end of 1874; and that increase might perhaps be taken to represent roughly the floating capital which business cannot employ. It does not necessarily follow that it is exactly this amount, although the London banks have sought to diminish their loose means while keeping up the volume of business, but, taking the surplus at about £8,000,000, in addition to the million and a half increase in the convertible or cash resources of the Joint-Stock Banks, it is not a great amount to be unemployed out of the aggregate capital at their disposal. Especially small does it seem when we consider that the figures we have given represent only a proportion of the available means of all the banks in the country, whose surpluses are practically held in the Bank of England as well.

No further news has reached the *Pall Mall Budget* of the revolutionary agitation recently reported from Alexandria, as a consequence of the conflict between the Khedive and the Egyptian law courts. But it is, of course, highly desirable that those with whom it rests to remove the cause of these disturbances should lose no time in doing so; and this now rests no longer with the Khedive, but with the Powers to whom he has referred the dispute. And of these Powers, it would appear that France and England will now alone be responsible for any further delay which may take place. Germany and Austria have already replied to the Khedive's application. Russia and Italy have declared themselves ready to do so; England and France, therefore, alone remain. It is stated by the Prussian correspondent of the *Times* that the English Government has informed the Government of France that the delay there has been in settling the judicial question placed before it by the Khedive was due to its having submitted the question to competent lawyers, and that they had not yet replied. It is further said, the report adds, that 'the French Government would have also consulted the best lawyers, whose decision would have been absolutely contrary to the pretensions of the Viceroy, but for France having decided on pronouncing its judgment only at the same time with England or afterwards.' There is something a little singular in the idea of a Government stating that the advisers whom they, "would have" consulted "would have" returned an answer of a particular character; but the assumption, if it were made, could not be objected to on the score of improbability. It is difficult, indeed, to doubt that, so far as the bare legal merits of the case go, the appeal of the Khedive must be felt by the Treaty Powers to admit of but one answer. Questions of policy, no doubt, enter also into the case, but they can hardly have any retrospective significance; and whether or not it be thought expedient to hold the Khedive for the future to the treaty engagements by which he has bound himself, the treaty Governments could never justly consent to his repudiating contracts which have been already entered into with him by foreigners on the faith of those engagements.

THE Report of the Royal Commission on Army Promotion has been published. The Commissioners find that the average rate of promotion under the purchase system has not been sustained since its abolition, and there were on July 1, 1875, 1,100 officers whose terms of service exceeded the previous average. The excess is now still greater, and, notwithstanding the Royal warrant of October 30, 1871, must continue for some years. The "chief and ever-present difficulty of securing promotion in all corps lies in this single circumstance, that the number of officers in each of the successive ranks is widely unequal, those in the upper ranks being few, and in the lower numerous." Hence, as it would be hopeless to look for adequate promotion from any system of retirement which is applied only to the upper ranks, for the simple reason that they cannot, without detriment to efficiency and at an excessive cost, be vacated often enough to give the steps required, the Commissioners come to the conclusion—1. That promotion cannot in future be sustained without retirement being effected in the lower ranks. 2. That these retirements must in some form be brought about or accompanied by a pension or sum of money. As far as possible the Commissioners desire to avoid compulsory retirement, except as complementary to other measures, but they propose applying the principle of the Royal warrant of October 30, 1871, with regard to the commissions of major and lieutenant-colonel, to provide that the commissions of lieutenant and captain shall only be granted for a period not together exceeding in the whole twenty years, and that at the end of that period the officer, if he has not attained promotion, shall be retired from the regiment. Further to stimulate voluntary retirements it is suggested that offers should be made "of appointments in the various departments of the public service connected with the Army, as well as by pensions or lump sums of money available in every rank, varying with rank and length of service; and that to whatever extent voluntary retirements fall short of the vacancies necessary for the required rate of promotion compulsory retirement must be resorted to." The Commissioners estimate that the probable cost of their scheme, when in full operation, after making allowance for the saving in the effective list of the Ordnance Corps, will be for all branches of the service—With no pensions commuted, £1,294,000 a year; with all commuted, £837,000. The ultimate additional cost of the scheme as compared with that involved in existing regulations they estimate at about £350,000 a year, of which, on principles now in force, about one-third would be repayable by India. They estimate, on the assumptions already described, that during the first five years that follow its introduction provision must be made on the average for £1,500,000 a year, and during the next three years for £800,000. Provision is made in the estimates of the current year for a sum a little in excess of £1,000,000.

FLOODS ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WE have received official information from the Agent and Chief Engineer of the B. B. & C. I. Railway that portions of the railway near Sion and Sucheen were washed over by floods on Tuesday morning, and that there was an interruption of traffic at Sucheen for two and a half hours, but it was expected that the trains would be passed over the line at Sion that evening at 4 P. M. It is added that there appears to have been very heavy local rains of which particulars have not yet been received.

Further official information received yesterday states, in addition to yesterday's particulars that, though portions of the line have been inundated, no serious damage has occurred. Tuesday's trains were delayed on this account, but the completion of repairs was expected to be made yesterday.

Late last evening we received the following copy of a telegram sent by the Agent of the railway:—"Passengers by trains to-day have been passed over breaks caused by high floods near Surat. On to-morrow the road through is expected for trains service."

THE ICE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Herewith please find the correct way to figure the profit of an ice venture from Boston. The ton of ice in Boston is reckoned at 2,000 pounds. We will take a cargo of 1,200 tons shipped:—

F. O. B. in Boston	Rs. 10 per ton	Rs. 12,000
Freight (average)	,, 20 ,,	,, 24,000
Landing and Storing	,, 2½ ,,	,, 3,000
Three Months' Establishment		,, 1,200
Marine and Fire Insurance		,, 1,250
2½ per cent. commission on sales, Rs. 50,000		,, 1,250
		42,700
Sales (most probable outturn)		,, 50,000
Profit		Rs. 7,300

The above is the profit in rupees, out of which must be deducted loss in exchange, &c. The business is fairly remunerative, nothing more. I presume Norwegian ice would not be any better. Trieste ice, I know from experience, having handled two shipments, received by the Austrian Lloyd's steamers, does not pay the shipper. Nothing is so deceptive as figuring an ice business, which is the reason that nine people out of ten have not the slightest idea as to waste which is the most important item next to the freight which, of course, fluctuates.—Yours, &c.

B. F. FARNHAM.

August 30.

N.B.—I have not included rent of ice house which, however, is nominal as far as the Government Ice House is concerned, though the lessees are obliged to keep it in repair. B. F. F.

THE P. W. DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 28th instant, I noticed a letter signed "Sap Roller" on certain grievances relative to his P. W. D. routine. Being one of the unfortunate victims myself, I should feel much obliged by your very kindly giving publicity to my little experience of the Department in question.

I am one of the "fortunates" (as "Sap Roller" styles them) it so happens, and a married man to boot with five children to support, rent of quarters Rs. 25, nurse Rs. 10, cook Rs. 12, washerman Rs. 10, waterman Rs. 3, and sweeper Rs. 3, aggregating Rs. 63 to be deducted from my Rs. 150, let alone my house expenses and clothing for seven and *no* hopes of a further rise in pay. I quite concur with "Sap Roller" that as long as the *old hands* are permitted to hang on, promotions *will* be blocked in spite of every one. Now, in other departments, once after an officer attains the age of *fifty-five*, he is *compelled*, under the Civil Leave and Pension Rules, *to retire*, whereas in my unfortunate Department a man is allowed to serve as long as he can drive to office in his little "brandy case on wheels," and get "Sita Ram" to have all papers prepared pending his arrival for signature, *it is all serene*. This done, he quietly returns to his bungalow for the remainder of the day when he says to himself, "O! I have done my *kaam*," let the young hands attend to the heavy work; so long as I receive my pay, I shall remain in the Department and *die in harness*." He should be made *to make room for his uncle*, as Tommy was compelled to do. What say you, Sir? By all means he will hang on as long as the liberal Government allow him to do so.

I now wish to compare a district P. W. D. subordinate to that of a Commissariat or Ordnance. The latter enjoy the comforts of a free bungalow, and can purchase gram-fed mutton and beef, &c., whereas the former out in his district is frequently compelled to satisfy his inner man with *black chuppatees* and the *village goat*, and live either in a *chupper* hut or tent under the heat of a tropical sun.

Government should, I think, reorganize the whole Department. What we want is *plenty of work, liberal wages, and we're the boys that will carry the*

HOD.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—From the *Public Health*, No. 41, vol. III., October 30th, 1875: "Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the dark-coloured oil, it requires no lengthened experience to show which is preferable to the patient and beneficial to his case. Leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Möller's is the principal kind. We must mention that, unlike many articles of commerce, Möller's cod liver oil has not been allowed to deteriorate in quality as it has increased in sale. From comparison of two examinations of Möller's oil, one made nearly ten years ago, and the other within the last month, if there were any perceptible difference between the two samples it was rather in favour of that recently examined, showing that the manufacturers are determined not to relax their efforts to keep the oil in its acknowledged high position in the market." Sold by all chemists in capsuled half pint and pint bottles. London depot, 521, Oxford-street, W.C. and in Bombay at the godowns of Messrs. B and A. Hormusjee, Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY.

PROFESSOR THORN'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The next performance by Professor Thorn will take place on Saturday next, and not on Friday, as announced by him on Tuesday night. The advertisement in another column shows great reduction in prices.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Two cart drivers, named Francis Philip and Essoo Gunnajee, were fined yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for torturing their bullocks. They were charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A TRIPLE CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a noted character, named Myputtee Khundoo, was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of three separate charges of obtaining money by false pretences from three different parties, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE MOMBADAVIE MURDER.—Jaitha Ramchunder was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, with committing murder by causing the death of Tribhowan Lalldass, on or about the 15th instant. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. His Worship, after taking the evidence of five witnesses for the prosecution, adjourned the further hearing of the case to the 5th proximo.

GIVING A FALSE DESCRIPTION OF GOODS FOR TRANSMISSION BY RAIL.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two Mahomedans, named Issubbhoy Manjeebhoy and Abdoolally Hussainbhoy, both of the Borah caste, were convicted under sections 14 and 15 of the Railway Act XVIII. of 1854, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, and fined Rs. 200, for giving a false description of goods booked by the defendants to be conveyed by the G. I. P. Railway Company, and also for booking dangerous goods without giving notice thereof to the said Company's servants, in that they declared a box to contain stationery, whereas, on opening it, the contents were found to be lucifer matches.

GALLANT CONDUCT.—On the morning of the 29th inst. (Tuesday) those who were afloat may remember the very fresh, strong, and, at times, fitful breeze that was blowing. In one of the gusts a passenger tony, coming across apparently from Oorun, capsized some distance from the P. and O. s. s. Deccan, and the three occupants, one a passenger, were tossed into the sea. The danger these poor fellows were in gave good cause for anxiety, for, apart from the strong breeze blowing at the time, the sea was choppy and the tide ran like a mill-race. The 2nd officer, Mr. Calcott, without a moment's hesitation, lowered the jolly-boat, and, with the assistance of two plucky British tars—Quarter-masters Pope and Davis—succeeded not only in saving the lives of the three natives, but also the boat. Bravery and manliness carried out in this quiet and unobtrusive manner deserve the very highest commendation.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 33 Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of confirming a special resolution passed on the 7th inst. Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, it was proposed by Mr. Perozsha M. Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. M. M. Dadina, and carried, that the following special resolution passed at the meeting held on the 7th August inst., be and is hereby confirmed:—"That the directors of the company be authorised and empowered to sell by public auction or private contract and in one or more lot or lots as to them may seem advisable at such time or times and subject to such condition as to title or otherwise and for such price or prices as they may think fit, the properties of the company known as 'the Rock' and 'Bellair' with the appurtenances thereto belonging and all other the land, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to the company, situate on the west side of a road known as Gorupdeo Road, and at Tanna, with power to buy in at any sale and re-sell and do all other acts and things respecting such sale or sales as they may think fit, and invest the proceeds thereof in or upon guaranteed securities of the Government of India, and to hold the same subject to the directors of the shareholders." The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

A MEETING of the Insolvent Debtors' Court was held at the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Pinhey.

RE COWASJEE EDULJEE KHAMBATA.

In this case, a rule *nisi*, made on the 19th of July, for the insolvent to withdraw his petition, was, on the application of Mr. Starling, made absolute.

RE VULLOOBHOY GOPALDAS AND THREE OTHERS.

Mr. B. Tyabjee said that at the sitting of the Court on the 2nd of August he applied that the bodies of the insolvents should be brought up from time to time when the case appeared on the board. He understood that now, however, there was some mistake about the order.

His Lordship said the order was drawn up and brought to him for signature, but he declined to sign it because he doubted whether his jurisdiction would enable him to order prisoners to be released from the criminal jail. It seemed a manifest absurdity for persons confined in a criminal jail to take advantage of the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Tyabjee said His Lordship might give them their discharge so far as their civil liabilities are concerned. However, the order was made, and he did not think his Lordship, having once made it, had any jurisdiction to reverse it; if reversed at all, it must be through the Appellate Court.

His Lordship said it did not matter what words he used in dealing with Mr. Tyabjee's application. If he found, at any time before signing the order that there was a question whether it was within his jurisdiction, he could of course stay his hand.

Mr. Tyabjee asked his Lordship to have the question argued as to the authority of the Court to make such an order. Of course, at present the insolvents could not present themselves before the Court unless they escaped from the jail by other than lawful means.

His Lordship said he thought the most convenient course would be to proceed with the business of the Court, and when the case was called on Mr. Tyabjee might produce his arguments.

Mr. Tyabjee said the case of two of the insolvents stood over till Wednesday next. They were not able to appear on the last Court day, and the rule *nisi* was not granted, and if they did not appear on the next Court day their petition would be dismissed. At any rate, he hoped his Lordship would take a note of his present application.

His Lordship said he would do so.

RE SIGISMUND A. MYER.

The insolvent in this case, a sanitary inspector in the employment of Government, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 682, received his discharge. His salary was Rs. 150 per month; and his creditor was a Marwaree.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Wednesday, 30th Aug. (up to 6 a.m.)	2 75	1 64	0 31
Previously registered	47 83	41 53	40 20
Total up to date	50 53	43 17	40 51

THE STAR COMPANY.

AFTER an absence of a few months at Poona, the Star Company appeared in full force on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre last night, before an audience which fairly filled the house and bestowed on these popular performers the applause which their merits deserve. Miss Minnie Williams and the three sisters Ford looked all the better for their trip to the hills and were as lively and agreeable as ever. The farce of "Timothy to the Rescue" commenced the evening's entertainment, followed by the extravaganza "Turko the Terrible." The whole of the company took part in these pieces, Mr. Comerford, who was cordially welcomed, playing with his accustomed energy. The Star Company will play at Grant Road again on Saturday next and next week will, we believe, go to their old quarters at the Fort Theatre.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, August 11.)

THE Servians have sustained two serious losses. On Saturday, August 5, Kujazevatz was taken by the Turks, and on the next day the Servian General Lesobjanin was compelled to evacuate Saitchar.

The consequences of these two events is that the Timok Valley is now entirely in the hands of the Turks, who will be able to make their way unopposed into the Morava Valley, which commands the direct road to Belgrade.

Much dissatisfaction and discouragement prevail among the Servians. The population of the province are flying before the approach of the Turks, and undergoing the extremes of terror and hardship.

It is thought that Prince Milan, who has surrendered the commandership-in-chief of the Servian army to General Tchernayeff, will be deposed in favour, perhaps, of the Pretender Karageorgevitch.

Rumours of mediation are rife, and under any circumstances it is not likely that Russia and Austria would allow the Turks to establish themselves at Belgrade.

The accounts of the atrocities committed by Turkish irregular troops in Bulgaria have been confirmed by subsequent inquiries. Much indignation is felt in England, and several questions have been asked during the week in the House of Commons.

To-night (Aug. 11) Mr. Evelyn Ashley will bring forward a motion censuring the Government for their delay in remonstrating with the Porte in this matter.

The Education Bill passed its third reading on Saturday last, Aug. 5, in the House of Commons, by a majority of 73, and its second reading in the House of Lords on Tuesday last without a division. Yesterday it went through Committee in the Lords, and to-night will be read a third time.

Mr. Cave has made a statement in the House of Commons on his mission to Egypt and its results, and the Suez Canal Bill has gone through the House of Commons.

The Ministerial Whitebait dinner was held at the Ship at Greenwich on Wednesday, August 9, the Cabinet Ministers present being Mr. Disraeli, Lord Derby, and Lord Carnarvon.

Parliament will probably be prorogued either on Tuesday or Thursday next, August 15 or 17.

The grouse prospects for the 12th are good in Scotland, and particularly good in Yorkshire.

As was expected, Mr. Gerard Noel, former whip of the Conservative party, succeeds Lord H. Lennox as First Commissioner of Works.

There was a debate in the House of Lords on Friday last, August 4, on the relative powers of the Viceroy and the Indian Secretary in Indian Government. Lord Northbrook made an important speech.

The Indian Budget was discussed last night, Aug. 10, in the House of Commons. After Lord George Hamilton had made his financial statement, Mr Fawcett brought forward a motion on the depreciation of silver, and there was a long discussion in which Mr. Birley, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Goschen, and others took part.

The Army Promotion Commission has issued its report, which shows that the Abolition of Purchase has cost the country larger sums of money than had been anticipated.

The second inquiry into the Balham mystery has come to an end. Mrs. Bravo's examination occupied Monday and the greater part of Wednesday. Subsequently Dr. Gully was examined, but nothing important was elicited. The coroner delivers his charge, and the jury their verdict, to-day.

The trial of Banner Oakley began on Wednesday, August 9.

Monday, August 7, was Bank Holiday. A disastrous railway accident occurred on the Somerset and Dorset Railway, near Bath.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Maj.-Gen. F. C. Maitland Ben. Ret.; Major Sir M. R. Onslow, Bart., Bo. Ret.; the Hon. W. Browne; Admiral Sir C. Talbot, K.C.B.; Admiral J. R. Burton, K.H.; Col. R. G. Coles, Royal Scots; Capt. R. T. G. Howe, late I. N.; Lady Conway; Lady Hay-Williams; Lady MacMahon; J. E. Murphy, E.I.C.S.; the Hon. J. Robertson; B. Hardy, Q. C.; Professor Rainy, of Glasgow.

THE BRAVO INQUIRY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE evidence in the inquiry respecting the death of Mr. Bravo was concluded on Wednesday. In the course of Mrs. Bravo's examination on Friday, the 4th instant, she stated that she had been improperly intimate with Dr. Gully before the intimacy at Kissengen, but that she had told the deceased that the intimacies only occurred at Kissengen. Her income, Mrs. Bravo stated, was about £3,000 a year. The deceased said he had £200 a year, but he contributed nothing to the household expenses except paying the stable-boy. The witness was then examined as to the treatment she received from her husband. In answer to a question as to whether on one occasion he did not strike her, she admitted that he did, but said she did not want anything said against him. He burst into tears immediately he had done it. It was only like a child's passion, and he was exceedingly sorry for it afterwards. It was all through his mother, and while they were by themselves they were perfectly happy. The witness then stated that Dr. Gully's residence at Balham was known to the deceased. He said he wished Dr. Gully was dead, and that it made him angry to pass Orwell Lodge on his way to business. Referring to the events of the 18th of April last, the witness stated that when she went out with the deceased in the morning she passed the house of Dr. Gully. Her habit was always to turn her head away, and she did so on that occasion. The deceased said to her, "Did you see anybody?" and her reply was, "No, I did not look." The deceased then began to abuse Dr. Gully, and said that he thought he should never get over his feelings against him, and they had better separate. As regarded the money, he said there need be no bother about that. She thought he added, "We can each have half." She was much hurt, and thought it unkind, after doing everything to make him happy. She did not get angry with him. She added that she also told him she was not always talking to him about the establishment he kept before he married. She was so hurt that she could not kiss him when he requested her to do so. When she refused, he said, "You will see what I will do when I get home" He looked brown in the face and most determined, as if he meant to do something violent. She was then so frightened that she kissed him. When he returned home in the evening, however, he was in the best of spirits. The witness then described the details of the illness of the deceased which followed. She said she did not know that it was the result of poison till she learned it from Sir William Gull. From her previous knowledge of Dr Gully she thought he was the cleverest medical man in the world and knew that he had saved Sir William Heathcote's life who was suffering from sickness like her husband's and when no other doctor could. She therefore determined to obtain his assistance. She said to Mr. Royes Bell and others in the room, "You have had your own way. I must have my way, and try the last thing I can think of." She then sent Mrs. Cox to Dr. Gully, but did not conceal the fact from any one. When asked whether the deceased when dying made any request of her, Mrs. Bravo could not answer for a time, but, after suppressing her tears, she replied that he said, "Be kind to my darling wife, mother; she has been the best of wives to me. He also requested the witness to be kind to Kitty, a child of the person he had lived with before his marriage. In answer to further questions, the witness said that on one occasion, when the deceased's mother objected to her having a change of air, she told the deceased that she would write his mother such a letter that she would never interfere between them again, and added that his mother did not find the money and she had no right to interfere. He was then very angry, and jumped out of bed, and said, "Now I'll go and cut my throat." He went to his dressing room, and she fetched him back. His anger was like frenzy and soon over. The witness said that she never heard of the word "antimony" until her husband's illness. Except what she had stated, she had no knowledge of how the deceased came by his death. In answer to Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Bravo said, after speaking of the deceased's affectionate nature, that she had seen no traces of jealousy down to the time of his death. He appeared thoroughly unconscious of what had produced his illness, and as he did not ask a question about it, she was much surprised. Mrs. Bravo was several times overcome by emotion in the course of her evidence.

Mrs. Bravo was not examined on Monday, and the chief evidence given was that of doctors who had attended the deceased during his illness. Among the witnesses was Mr. Brooks, a solicitor, who explained the marriage settlement which he had prepared between Mr. Bravo and Mrs. Ricardo. He said that when he congratulated the deceased upon his intended marriage, the deceased said, "Damn your congratulations; I only want the money." Mrs. Bravo's examination was resumed by Mr. Lewis on Tuesday. The witness having stated that in May and November, 1870, she and her husband were together in Malvern, Mr. Lewis read a letter, dated Nov. 16th, which he said must have been written in 1870. It was addressed to a servant of the witness, and had the words, "I hope you will never allude to anyone of what passed at Malvern but let it be buried in the past, and if any one questions you refuse to answer any inquiries." When asked what it was she wished to conceal, witness replied that it was the attachment to Dr. Gully. It was not a criminal one then. Bursting into tears, Mrs. Bravo said indignantly that she did not think this had anything to do with the death of her husband, Mr. Bravo, and she appealed to the coroner and jury as gentlemen and Britons to protect her from such questions. She was willing to answer Mr. Lewis, and tell him anything that might help him to ascertain the cause of Mr. Bravo's death; but she refused to answer such questions as the last. It seemed to her that according to Mr. Lewis it was impossible for a woman to love a man without doing what was wrong. Mrs. Bravo further stated that previous to her marriage with the deceased she had sent for Dr. Gully and told him that she was afraid the deceased wanted to marry her for her money. Dr. Gully said he was sorry for it, but advised her to accede to the deceased's wish and hoped that she would be happy. Mrs. Bravo was then examined at considerable length with regard to her relations with Dr. Gully. She said that her only motive for breaking with him was her wish to be reconciled to her family. Dr. Gully, she added, had always behaved with kindness and consideration, and had honourably fulfilled his engagement not to have any communication with her after her marriage. On Wednesday Dr. Gully was the principal witness examined. He said he had come forward voluntarily to give evidence, and he admitted the truth of what Mrs. Bravo had said as to the intimacy between them. He denied that he had anything to do, either directly or indirectly, with causing Mr. Bravo's death. Since 1842, when he went to Malvern, he had never possessed, prescribed, or ordered a single grain of tartar emetic. It was not true that he had put tartar emetic into a bottle of laurel water which he gave to Mrs. Cox for Mrs. Bravo's use. At one time he was very much attached to Mrs. Ricardo, and believed that his affection was returned. The court then adjourned until to-day (Friday), when the coroner will sum up.

This morning (August 11) the inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the late Mr. Charles Bravo was resumed, and the coroner (Mr. W. Carter) addressed the jury. He said that the evidence given before them had been so voluminous that he did not propose to read it. He believed they would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the deceased died on the 21st of April at the Priory, nor would they have any difficulty in deciding that he died from the effects of a poison called antimony. Upon that point the coroner directed the jury's attention to Dr. Payne's and Professor Redwood's evidence. The question for the consideration of the jury was how that poison came into the deceased's body. The inquiry on that subject divided itself into three heads—First, did the deceased administer the antimony to himself? Secondly, did he take it inadvertently? or thirdly, was it administered to him by another person or other persons? Mr. Carter called attention to the evidence as to the events of a few days previous to and on the day of the deceased's fatal seizure. Mrs. Cox and Mrs. Bravo had stated how he had spent Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday previous to April 18, and his letters of Good Friday and April 16 were important as showing the state of his health and spirits. The visit of Mrs. Cox to Worthing, the deceased's drive to town, his visit to the Jermyn-street Baths, and his conversation with Mr. McCalmont and his invitation to that gentleman to come to the Priory, were next detailed. The evidence of Mrs. Bravo, Rowe, Parton, Younger, and Keeber as to the ride on the cob was then dwelt upon by the coroner. Speaking of the dinner on April 18 he said the deceased, Mrs. Bravo, and Mrs Cox ate of practically the same food, and while the deceased drank burgundy his wife and Mrs. Cox drank sherry or marsala. The deceased's pain and apparent irritability during dinner and numerous details of the evidence having been referred to, Mr. Carter said:—In considering the question whether Mr. Bravo administered the antimony to himself, I would direct your particular attention, on the one hand, to the evidence of Mrs. Cox as to the statement made to her by Mr. Bravo: "I have taken poison for Dr. Gully. Don't tell Florence;" and to his subsequent conversation alone with her, when he said, "Why did you tell them? Does Florence know I have poisoned myself?" and on the other hand to the deceased's repeated statements to the medical men, particularly Dr. Johnson and Sir William Gull. You will also weigh the evidence as to Mr. Bravo's character and mental condition, and if you should be satisfied that he deliberately and knowingly took antimony with the intention of putting an end to his existence, you will find accordingly, and also whether or not he was then of a sound mind. In considering the question whether Mr. Bravo took the antimony inadvertently, I would refer you to the evidence of the medical men, and Mr. Bravo's statements to them, among others his statement to Sir William Gull: "I took it myself, but before God it was only laudanum;" and if you should be of opinion that he took the antimony medicinally, knowing it to be antimony, but took an overdose of it, or that he took antimony in mistake for some other drug or substance, you will find accordingly. In considering whether the antimony was administered by any other person or persons, I am unable to point you to direct evidence bearing on the subject. You will consider whether or not it is the fact that the only evidence that antimony was administered by himself or by another is that antimony was found in the body of Mr. Bravo and in the vomit found upon the leads. You will consider whether there is any evidence of the purchase of antimony by Mr. Bravo or any other person having means of access to him. Griffiths certainly said in evidence that he purchased tartar emetic both at Smith's, Balham, and Robinson's, Streatham, but both these gentlemen denied the truth of his statement, and he himself said he threw away what he had left before he left Mrs. Bravo's service early in January. All the evidence is before you, and it is for you to consider and decide upon it. Before you can bring in the verdict of murder against any person or persons you must be satisfied that the person or those persons wilfully administered the poison to Mr. Bravo, or laid poison for him, and that he took it and was killed by it. The law will presume that the administration was malicious, although no particular enmity be proved. I do not trouble you with a definition of manslaughter, for the law presumes every homicide to be murder until the contrary appears. I would, however, state that you must be satisfied by the evidence that murder has been committed before you find a verdict. Mere suspicion or conjecture is not enough. Lastly, if you should be of opinion that there is no evidence before us as to how the antimony came into the body of the deceased you will find accordingly.

Before the jury retired one of them said that, as they had been directed to consider the character and habits of the deceased, he would call attention to Dr. Payne's statement after the *post-mortem* examination, "that there was no other appearance of disease in the body except what has been noticed, and it was a perfectly healthy body." The jury then retired at 11-35 to consider their verdict.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned into court at a quarter past two, and the foreman, in reply to the coroner, said that more than twelve of them had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman having handed in the written verdict, the coroner read it as follows:—"We find that Mr. Charles Delauney Turner Bravo did not commit suicide; that he did not meet with his death by misadventure; but that he was wilfully murdered by the administration of tartar emetic, but there is not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt upon any particular person or persons." (Applause in court.)

The coroner then said that he must ask the jury to adjourn for a short time in order that the verdict might be properly written out for their signature.

The foreman then said that he was requested to inquire on the part of the jury whether they ought not to receive some increased remuneration on account of their great personal inconvenience and loss of time, and whether the coroner would so represent the matter to the Treasury. There was, he said, a precedent for such a course in the Tichborne trial.

The coroner replied that he could only offer them 12s., but he would represent their application to the Treasury.

THE ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

(*From "Daily News," Special Correspondent.*)

PHILIPPOPOLIS, July 31.

THE investigation into the atrocities is proceeding rapidly. Mr. Baring will probably report that not fewer than sixty villages were burnt and twelve thousand people killed. I do not know what view he will take of the insurrection. Many prisoners have been released since we arrived. Mr. Baring is honestly desirous of obtaining the truth, but is always accompanied by a Turkish escort, which frightens the peasantry. Mr. Garachino, the interpreter, is unfairly prejudiced. He browbeats and bullies the Bulgarians, but is polite and forbearing to the Turks. One whole day he accompanied Tussun Bey, the leader of the Bashi Bazouks, when visiting the villages which Tussun Bey burnt. The peasantry afterwards told M. Schuyler that they were afraid to come and testify. Mr. Schuyler thinks the reports of the atrocities committed by the Bulgarians utterly unfounded. He believes that about a hundred Turks were killed, nearly all in actual combat. There is no proof yet of a single Turkish woman or child having been killed. Except in three villages the Bulgarians offered no resistance. In one instance only the Bulgarians attacked the Turks, viz, in a village of mixed inhabitants. Proof has been obtained of atrocities corresponding in the majority of cases with the details in the *Daily News*. A schoolmistress, a beautiful girl, was arrested for embroidering a flag, and brutally maltreated. She was nicknamed the Queen of the Bulgarians. She has has been released on bail, but she was in prison six weeks on bread and water. The poor girl is now ill and broken-hearted.

TATAR BAZARDJIK, August 1.

I have just seen the town of Batok, with M. Schuyler. Mr. Baring was there yesterday. Here is what I saw. On approaching the town on a hill there were some dogs. They ran away, and we found on this spot a number of skulls scattered about, and one ghastly heap of skeletons with clothing. I counted from the saddle a hundred skulls, picked and licked clean; all of women and children. We entered the town. On every side were skulls and skeletons chared among the ruins, or lying entire where they fell in their clothing. There were skeletons of girls and women with long brown hair hanging to the skulls. We approached the church. There these remains were more frequent, until the ground was literally covered with skeletons, skulls, and putrefying bodies in clothing. Between the church and the school there were heaps. The stench was fearful. We entered the churchyard. The sight was more dreadful. The whole churchyard for three feet deep was festering with dead bodies partly covered—hands, legs, arms, and heads projected in ghastly confusion. I saw many little hands, heads, and feet of children of three years of age, and girls, with heads covered with beautiful hair. The church was still worse. The floor was covered with rotting bodies quite uncovered. I never imagined anything so fearful. There were three thousand bodies in the churchyard and church. We were obliged to hold tobacco to our noses. In the school, a fine building, two hundred women and children had been burnt alive. All over the town there were the same scenes. In some places heaps of bodies buried in shallow holes had been uncovered by the dogs. The banks of the little stream were covered with bodies. Many bodies had been carried to Tatar Bazardjik, a distance of thirty miles. The town had 9,000 inhabitants. There now remain twelve hundred. Many who escaped had returned recently, weeping and moaning over their ruined homes. Their sorrowful wailing could be heard half a mile off. Some were digging out the skeletons of loved ones. A woman was sitting moaning over three small skulls with hairs clinging to them, which she had in her lap.

The man who did all this, Achmed Aga, has been promoted, and is still Governor of the district. The newspaper accounts were not exaggerated. They could not be. No crime invented by Turkish ferocity was left uncommitted. Seven thousands bodies have been lying here since May 12, rotting in the sun, preyed upon by dogs; and Sir Henry Elliot has never heard that the authorities demand a war contribution from the remaining inhabitants of one hundred thousand piastres. The town formerly paid a million. The harvest is rotting in the fields. The owners are in the churchyard. The survivors' cattle have been taken by the Turks, who refuse to restore it. It is impossible to get in the harvest. It is not true that the Turks are sending help. The inhabitants everywhere complain to Mr. Schuyler that their cattle are not restored, and that help is not given.

The statement that the Bulgarians committed atrocities is utterly unfounded and shamefully false. M. Schuyler thinks that less than two hundred Turks were killed, nearly all in open combat. There is no proof yet that a single Turkish woman or child was killed or violated. The reports of M. Schuyler and Mr. Baring will corroborate this telegram. There is urgent need of relief for the starving and helpless families.

THE THUNDERER.

(*The Times.*)

ON Saturday the list of fatalities resulting from the Thunderer explosion was increased by the death of Oliver Greenfield, a stoker, whose recovery had been despaired of from the first, and who had been in a "very dangerous" condition, without showing any signs of improvement, since the 24th of July. The last death brings the number up to 43. The following survivors were discharged from the hospital cured last week:—George Knight, dockyard labourer; Richard Barnard, stoker; Thomas Mills, millwright; James Dunning, stoker; John Kerr, engineer student; and Henry T. Earl, millwright. With the exception of Richard Davis, who still lingers in a very dangerous state, the whole of the patients are making satisfactory progress.

It is intended to amalgamate the Dockyard and the Town Thunderer Funds. Up to the present time close upon £6,000 has been subscribed for the relief of the families of the sufferers.

The scientific investigation into the causes which led to the explosion is still incomplete, and although, we believe, the various experts representing the Admiralty and the contractors will meet in the course of to-day to sum up the results of the inquiry, so far as it has proceeded, and agree upon their report, it is understood that on the assembling of the Coroner and jury to-morrow at the Hospital a further adjournment will be asked for to enable the engineers to complete their examination. The length of the time occupied by the investigation on board the ship has been the cause of great surprise, and much impatience has been expressed in Portsmouth at the repeated adjournments which have been ordered. In the absence of official information various reports have been circulated with reference to the results of the investigation. It is certain that the opening of the safety valve box which was to explain everything, explained nothing, and that the valves inside were themselves too much

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injured by the explosion to be experimented upon with any profitable results. It was therefore determined to test the action of the valves of the other boilers under steam, the more especially as the general impression was that the workmanship of the valves was too fine—that in fact, the prongs fitted so closely into their seatings as not to allow for the expansion of the "metal" under great heat, whereby jamming would ensue. It is stated, but upon what authority we know not, that the existing valves were on Friday immersed in water heated up to 212 degrees, and that while in the condition Mr. Fletcher, the assessor, vainly endeavoured to force one of the valves into its seating. If this were so, however, it is not easy to perceive why the inquiry should be pushed any further. It is, however, known that workmen are engaged in repairing the ruptured boiler, in order that the material of which it is composed may be subjected to a crucial test. Considerable discussion, too, has been caused in professional circles by the statement volunteered by Captain Waddilove that all the boilers were in good working order up to the morning of the explosion. On no known theory of jamming, it is held, could this be the case, although it satisfactorily disposes of the rash hypothesis that the valves had been wedged or bottled up. If the valves are liable to set through expansion, it is evident that all the seven boilers on the day of the trial were only saved from exploding through being relieved of the steam which fed the engines, and that the eighth exploded because, in consequence of the stop-valve being closed, there was no such escape for the steam. This conclusion, which is inevitable from the premises, is rendered abortive by reason of the previous behaviour of the machinery. There is a suspicion that the safety-valve of the exploded boiler may have set through corrosion, and on this point it is probable that several important questions will be asked. Captain Waddilove, it will be remembered, remarked that all the safety valves were worked and had their spindless oiled, in accordance with the Steam Reserve regulations twice a week and it would, therefore, appear impossible that any corrosion could occur under these circumstances. It will, however, be shown at the inquest that the precautions mentioned by Captain Waddilove stopped short of an examination of the valves themselves, which cannot be got at except by removing the box covers. This, we understand, is never done, so that in spite of the regulations in force, the interior of the valve may have got corroded. In fact unless we are greatly misinformed, much of the coming inquiry will turn upon the condition in which the machinery was handed over to the contractors after the long interval which has elapsed since its reception on board. Trials deferred for years place the Steam Reserve, the Factory Department, the contractors, and every one concerned, under great disadvantage.

THE WAR IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THE Turkish advance on the eastern frontier of Servia has been completely successful, and both Gurgusovatz (or Knjasevatch) and Zaicar have been occupied by them. After two days' fighting the Servians, under Colonel Horvatovitch, were driven from their positions at Gurgusovatz, and on Saturday, the 5th inst., Horvatovitch, unable to hold out any longer, withdrew. The Servian line of defence was broken through in the centre which made the rest of the Timok position which was now separated from the positions in the Morava Valley, untenable. On the 6th Hassan Pasha, with a force of three battalions and some irregulars, went down from the heights of the Vrska Czuka into the valley of the Timok, a few miles to the south of Zaicar, and after a feeble resistance from the troops there, was able to occupy the defile of Vraternitza and the village of Giljan, on the Timok. On Monday morning Osman Pasha sent out a reconnaisance in the direction of Zaicar. On approaching the lines the Turks found the place abandoned by the Servians. In consequence, the whole Turkish force passed the Timok, and Osman Pasha established his head-quarters there without firing a shot. The *Daily News* correspondent, who witnessed the evacuation of Zaicar, states that it took place on Saturday last, the day before Gurgusovatz was taken. There had been a good deal of cannon firing on the afternoon and evening of the previous day as well as musketry practice between the foreposts to the north of the town. The next morning it was seen that the Turks had meanwhile constructed a battery on the lower slope of their position commanding Zaicar. The order was then given to evacuate the place. The correspondent thinks, however, that it had practically been evacuated some time ago. No attempt was made to hold the place. In evacuating Zaicar, the Servian troops were accompanied by many women and children, and the march through ut the night was of the most painful character. The next day a terrible storm raged, and added to the misery of the women and children. The correspondent of the *Standard* with the Turkish invading army, telegraphing from the head-quarters near Kujsjevatz, on Wednesday, says that the army would on Thursday begin its march through the valley of the Basowre River and attack Krushchevatz. The number of killed and wounded in the late battles (the correspondent says) is very great on both sides, but the Turkish losses are greater than the Servian, because the Servians were protected by redoubts.

The Turkish Government has sent the following telegram to its representatives abroad :—"After taking the necessary measures and constructing bridges in order to cross the Timok, Osman Pasha assumed the offensive against Zaicar. The Servian army assembled there abandoned its positions and took to flight. Osman Pasha pursued and routed it. The Servians left a great number of killed and wounded on the field. The imperial troops took possession of Zaicar and occupied the most important strategical points at that place." The Servian Government has published a bulletin in which it is stated that Zaicar has been evacuated without fighting, because a new line of operations is taken, and because the line of Zaicar and Kujajevatz never was good in a strategical point of view, as too wide in extent and not affording good positions of defence. A Semlin telegram of Wednesday's date says :—As soon as the Timok line was abandoned by the Servian troops, Ziacar and the whole Timok valley fell into the hands of the Turks. General Tchernaieff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of Alxinatz and Zaicar, and General Despotovitch Commander of 3,000 volunteers. The latter have invaded Bosnia, and have already arrived at Trubs. The Turkish troops have almost entirely evacuated Herzegovina, all the forces being concentrated against Servia.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna, telegraphing on the 8th, says :—

The Servians are retreating along the whole line. Their rear guard occupies the two roads leading from the Timok into the Morava Valley. Whether they mean to make a stand there remains to be seen. In the meantime it seems that they are making preparations in case of their having likewise to abandon the Morava Valley. The head-quarters have removed from Para jin to Cupria, lower down in the valley, while Kragujevatz and Jagodina, beyond the Morava Valley, are being fortified. All this forms an undoubted great strategic success. The Scraskier is an aged man who was not credited with much talent for military combinations, and much less with the energy necessary to carry them into effect. He did not heed the criticisms about his inactivity, which in the Timok army had gained for him the name of Fabius, and he resisted all the urgings from Constantinople to begin. At last he went to work methodically, and events have hitherto quiet justified his tactics. Nor does he seem disposed to alter them now, for he has stopped again. He was evidently to give time for the Timok army to come up in line, and likewise to his left wing under Mehmed Pasha, which up to this time has been kept as a reserve, in case of an offensive movement of the Servians on that side. But according to the accounts from Nisch to-day, the latter has begun to move and his advanced guard under Sahib Pasha, has crossed the Servian frontier in the Morava Valley, so that he is ready to cooperate with the centre of the Turkish line under Ahmed Eyoub, which soon, no doubt, will advance by Banja on Alexinatz. Great as the success gained is, it was not gained quite cheaply. During the last two days, the Turks, having constantly had to storm strong positions, have suffered heavily, and all the hospitals at Nisch are full of wounded.

The correspondent of the same journal at Belgrade, telegraphing on the 8th says :—

There are ominous words being spoken in bated breath here, and still more ominous things being done. Up to the present Prince Milan was, nominally at least, Commander-in-Chief of the Servian army. He is so no longer; of course, by consent of his Highness, Tchezneieff is appointed to the command held by the Prince. The effect of this on the populace, reminding them, as it must, of what happened in an early stage of the Franco-German war, cannot be good for Milan Obrenovitch. But Ministers themselves are in danger; the blame of non-success is being laid on them and on foreign officers. It would seem, therefore, a doubtful proceeding on their part to increase the powers of Tchernaieff. Evidently they feel that the Prince and themselves are in a difficulty. Some officers and men in the Servian army have been shot for refusing to advance against the enemy. The Turks are advancing westwards from Kojsjevatz, and it is believed that a battle within a few days is inevitable. Volunteers for the war are still being enrolled.

From the Montenegrin side there has been little news. Last week it was reported that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha was expected shortly to take refuge on Austrian territory with his greatly reduced army. He was said to be so hemmed in at Trebinje that it was impossible for him to force a passage towards the north. The *Austrian General Correspondence* says that the entry of Mukhtar Pasha into Austrian territory would not cause any difficulty, as from the beginning of the war arrangements have been made in view of such a contingency, and a *modus procedendi* meeting all eventualities has been agreed on by the respective administrations. A Trebinje telegram published in Thursday's *Standard* says :—"To-day (Tuesday) Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha sallied out in the direction of Bilek, and effected a junction with six battalions, numbering three thousand men, under Mustapha Pasha. More reinforcements are expected. The Montenegrins have abandoned the neighbourhood of Bilek, a portion of their forces having been sent, it is said, in aid of the force operating on the southern frontier of Montenegro. All is quiet here at present." The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna says that according to intelligence from the Herzegovina the prospect of affairs in Trebinje is gloomy, and Mukhtar Pasha has been compelled to place his troops upon half rations. The population of the town is greatly discouraged, and but slight hopes of relief are entertained. On the other hand, the *Independence Belge* publishes a telegram from Mostar, which it says comes from a trustworthy source, stating that Mukhtar Pasha is by no means in a critical position, and that neither Bilek nor any other point occupied by the Turks has fallen into the hands of the Montenegrins.

There have been rumours that the Servian Government, desparing of being able to bring the war to a successful issue, had requested the mediation of the Great Powers for the conclusion of peace. A telegram from St. Petersburgh, however, says that there is no truth in this statement. Another report is that M. Ristics, the Servian Premier has been sounded by the Russian and Austrian consuls on the subject, but that he has rejected their offers of mediation. A Berlin telegram says that the mediation of the Powers "is considered impossible until the Montenegrins are driven from Turkish territory ;" and according to another statement, the Porte has declined to enter into negotiations with Prince Milan, considering he has forfeited his rights and should be dethroned. The integrity of Servia, we are told, "would be respected, but the Porte would probably occupy Belgrade and Kragojevatz." An intervention of the Powers, it is added, would be premature.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL 11th August, 1876.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Charles Adrian Gough Becher to be Captain, vice A. Rickards, retired. Dated 15th July, 1876.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Frederick Gordon-Mackenzie, from the 1st Royal Jersey Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice F. G. Doyle, promoted. Dated 12th August, 1876.

7th Hussars, Lieutenant Thomas Hele Phipps to be Captain, vice John Lambert Swale, missing. Dated 12th August, 1876.

9th Lancers, Lieutenant James Alexander Francis Humberston Stewart-Mackenzie, to be Captain, vice R. Chambers, retired. Dated 15th July, 1876.

13th Hussars, Lieutenant Charles Stuart Wheler has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

16th Lancers, Veterinary-Surgeon of the First Class, Charles Steel, from the 12th Lancers, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice M. D. Byrne, deceased. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Grenadier Guards, The retirement upon temporary half-pay of Captain and Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, C.S.I., which appeared in the Gazette of 14th July 1876, is cancelled.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Earle, C.S.I., from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice F. H. Custance, retired. Dated 26th July, 1876.

The undermentioned Captain and Lieutenant-Colonels retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions :—

George Charles Keppel Johnston. Dated 12th August, 1876.

The Honourable Henry Colville Needham. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable Paul Sanford Methuen to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. E. Ford, retired. Dated 15th July, 1876.

3rd Foot, Lieutenant Michael King Martin has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

5th Footh, Lieutenant Frederick William Saunders retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 12th August, 1876.

7th Foot, Lieutenant Edmund George Reilly has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

10th Foot, For Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Wiltshire Lynch, from half pay, late 2nd Foot, Deputy Judge-Advocate, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice C. S. Dowson, whose restoration to full-pay, dated 23rd October, 1875, is cancelled. Dated 3rd May, 1876.

Read Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Wiltshire Lynch, from half-pay, late 2nd Foot, Deputy Judge-Advocate, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice C. S. Dowson, who retires upon half-pay from 23rd March, 1876, inclusive. Dated 3rd May, 1876.

Paymaster and Honorary Major James Murphy retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 12th August, 1876.

11th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Mordaunt Fitz-Gerald has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

12th Foot, Lieutenant George Frederick Gavin to be Captain, vice A. H. Brittain, deceased. Dated 6th June, 1876.

Captain Richard O'Saughnessy Brook from the 86th Foot, to be Captain, vice H. D. A. Cutbill, who exchanges. Dated 12th August 1876.

17th Foot, Captain Richard Follett Bros, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires upon half-pay. Dated 12th August, 1876.

18th Foot, Lieutenant George Avery Godfrey, resigns his appointment as Adjutant. Dated 12th August, 1876.

20th Foot, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Butter retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 12th August, 1876.

22nd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant John Patrick Walter Spankie, from the 37th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant C. Hogge, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 12th August, 1876.

23rd Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Joseph Harris retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 12th August, 1876.

25th Foot, Major George Skene Hallowes to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel C. J. S. Wallace, retired on full-pay. Dated 15th July, 1876.

Captain Nathaniel Crichlow Ramsay to be Major, vice G. S. Hallowes. Dated 15th July, 1876.

Lieutenant Hans Robert Rathborne to be Captain, vice William Grogan Knox, deceased. Dated 29th June, 1876.

Lieutenant Henry Augustus Chichester to be Captain, vice N. C. Ramsay. Dated 15th July, 1876.

30th Foot, Lieutenant John William Sutherland, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice R. F. Walker, deceased. Dated 12th August, 1876.

35th Foot, Lieutenant Herbert Langton Sapte to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant A. T. Chapman, who resigns that appointment. Dated 12th August, 1876.

43rd Foot, Captain William Livesay to be Major, vice H. A. Brett, made Supernumerary on being appointed a Deputy Judge-Advocate. Dated 19th June, 1876.

Lieutenant Ralph Basnett Rastell Williamson to be Captain, vice W. Livesay. Dated 19th June, 1876.

46th Foot, Lieutenant William Barrington Browne to be Captain, vice H. E. C. Kitchener, made Supernumerary on being appointed a Garrison Instructor. Dated 1st July 1876.

49th Foot, Captain George Shirley retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 12th August, 1876.

60th Foot, Major George Charles Kelly retires upon full-pay. Dated 12th August, 1876.

62nd Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Richard Abraham Manners, from the 1st Foot, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Jerome, V. C., retired on half-pay. Dated 12th August, 1876.

63rd Foot, Lieutenant Rawdon Edward Dennys Reilly has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Henry Thomas George Burne has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

7th Foot, Captain Simeon Harrison Hardy, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires upon half-pay. Dated 12th August, 1876.

76th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Robert Hopkins, from the 53rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J. Hackett, retired on half-pay. Dated 12th August, 1876.

86th Foot, Captain Henry Duppa Alfred Cutbill, from the 12th Foot, to be Captain, vice R. O'S. Brooke, who exchanges. Dated 12th August, 1876.

89th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Buller Thorp, retires upon full-pay. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Lieutenant Edward James Nicolls Fasken has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

92nd Foot, Lieutenant Edward Benjamin James Vaughan has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

94th Foot, Lieutenant Walter Gregory Buller to be Captain, vice S. E. Orr, made Supernumerary on being appointed a Garrison Instructor. Dated 1st July, 1876.

Captain Francis Roberts has been dismissed the Service by sentence of a general Court-Martial, but has been permitted to receive the value of his Commission. Dated 12th August, 1876.

95th Foot, Lieutenant Robert Oakman Cotton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 12th August, 1876.

101st Foot, Captain Thomas Angelo Irwin, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay. Dated 12th August, 1876.

104th Foot, The restoration to full pay, dated 24th June, 1876, of Captain and Brevet Major W. J. Hales, from half-pay, late 10th Foot, is cancelled.

105th Foot, Lieutenant George Philip Francis Byng to be Captain, vice J. D. Gregson, made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant, 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne Rifle Volunteer Corps. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Rifle Brigade, Captain FitzRoy Wilson, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice H. H. Mitchell, retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Captain Charles Wheler Hume, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay. Dated 12th August 1876.

Sub-Lieutenant Charles Anthony Lamb, from the 64th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant H. J. Dutton, retired. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Medical Department, Deputy Surgeon-General William Green Trousdell, M D., retires upon half-pay. Dated 28th April, 1876.

Deputy Surgeon-General Robert Bowen, to be Surgeon-General, vice James Mouat, V.C., C.B., who retires upon half-pay. Dated 28th April 1876.

Deputy Surgeon-General Ludovick Charles Stewart to be Surgeon-General, vice Samuel Currie, M.D., C.C., who retires upon half-pay. Dated 28th April, 1876.

Deputy Surgeon-General Huntly George Gordon, M.D., to be Surgeon-General, vice Thomas Graham Balfour, M.D., who retires upon half pay. Dated 28th April, 1876.

Deputy Surgeon-General Hampden Hugh Massy, M.D., C.B., to be Surgeon-General, vice William Rutherford, M.D., C.B., who retires on half-pay. Dated 28th April, 1876.

Deputy Surgeon-General William Munro, M.D., C.B., to be Surgeon-General, vice Robert Keating Prendergast, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 28th April, 1876.

Deputy Surgeon-General Melbourne Broke Gallwey retires upon half-pay. Dated 28th April, 1876.

Surgeon-Major Alexander Smith, M.D., to be Deputy Surgeon-General, vice John Ewing, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 28th April, 1876.

Surgeon-Major Richard Gilborne to be Deputy Surgeon-General, vice Robert Bowen, promoted. Dated 28th April, 1876.

Surgeon-Major Thomas Connor O'Leary, M.B., to be Deputy Surgeon-General, vice Huntly George Gordon, M.D., promoted. Dated 28th April 1876.

Surgeon-Major John Sheldon Furlong, M. D, to be Deputy Surgeon General, vice Hampden Hugh Massy, M. D., C. B., promoted. Dated 28th April, 1876.

Surgeon-Major James Lewis Holloway to be Deputy Surgeon-General, vice, Nesbit Heffernan, M.B., who retires upon half-pay. Dated 28th April, 1876.

Surgeon-Major Niel Henry Stewart, M. D., to be Deputy Surgeon-General, vice, W. Munro, M. D., C. B., promoted. Dated 28th April, 1876.

Surgeon-Major James Sinclair, M. D., to be Deputy Surgeon-General vice Sandford McVittie Lloyed, M. D., deceased. Dated 9th May 1876.

Surgeon-Major Charles Benjamin Mosse, C. B., retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th June 1876.

Surgeon-Major Stephen Massett Webb, M. D., retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 25th July, 1876.

Surgeon Francis Henry Spencer, M. B., from half-pay, to be Surgeon. Dated 12th August, 1876.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Buller Thorp, 89th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Colonel on retiring upon full-pay. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Major-George Charles Kelly, 60th Foot to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on retiring upon full-pay. Dated 12th August 1876.

Quartermaster Thomas Davidson, Royal Meath Militia, to have the temporary rank of Quartermaster in the Army while doing duty with a Brigade Depot. Dated 12th August 1876.

Deputy Surgeon-General Nesbitt Heffernan, M. B., who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Surgeon-General, Dated 28th April 1876.

Deputy Surgeon-General John Ewing, who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Surgeon-General. Dated 28th April, 1876.

Deputy Surgeon-General Melbourne Broke Gallwey, who retires upon half-pay, to honorary rank of Surgeon-General. Dated 28th April. 1876.

Deputy Surgeon-General William Green Trousdell M.D., who retiresupon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Surgeon-General. Dated 28th April, 1876.

Surgeon-Major Charles Benjamin Mosse, C.B., to have the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General upon retiring on half-pay. Dated 19th June, 1876.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Jacob Macan Rainey, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 3rd December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Elliot Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Henry Hanmer, Bengal Staff Corps (since deceased). Dated 9th December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mangles James Brander, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Michael, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick John Ellis, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Adham Tytler, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Frederick Battye, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick James Stephenson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Crozier Law, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 28th December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Black, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 29th December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Robert Clephane, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th December, 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Griffith Lewis, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Craufurd Millar, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 29th December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Hall, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 29th December, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Duffin, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 29th December 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Owen Loggatt, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 3rd January, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Thomas Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd January, 1876. Lieutenant-Colonel William Conrad Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th January, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Collins Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps, Dated 11th January, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Archimedes Searle, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th January, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis John Wilson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th January, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Weldon, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 18th January, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Chester Dandridge, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 18th January, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Alexander Moore, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 18th January 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Cavenagh, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 18th January, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Bates, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 18th January, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry John Thomas Neild, Madras Staff Crops. Dated 18th January, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Alexander Doey, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th January, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Williamson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th January, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Frederic Bayly, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th January, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Miles, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd February, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Thomas, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd February, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Miles, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd February, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Creagh, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd February, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Paske, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th February, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Maxwell, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th February, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Turner Hill, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 18th February, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Robert Mylne, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th February, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Charles Zachary Claridge, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 2nd March, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wood Rideout, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 2nd March, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Rose, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 2nd March, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bertie Clay, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 2nd March, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Theodore Chitty, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st April, 1876

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Mowbray Baumgartner, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 4th April, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis George Hodgeon, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th May, 1876.

The undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Patrick Maxwell, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Thomas Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th June 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Mills, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Wollams Holland, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Pierce, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hugh Norris Hodgson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Augustus Prichard, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th August 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Roberts Michael Westropp, Bombay Infantry. Dated 12th August, 1876

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Elliot Ashburner, Bombay Infantry. Dated 12th August, 1876.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Hope Moncrieff Aitken, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Brabazon Urmston, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Holmes Scott, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Plunkett Leslie Stafford, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Jackson Prescott, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Scott, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 12th August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Burd, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 12th August, 1876.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major Norman Chevers, Bengal Establishment. Dated 12th August, 1876.

A NOVELETTE TO COME.

Being a short historical romance, to be published hereafter, entitled "The British Commons :—A Tale of Patriotism."

There is no form of public passion more degrading than that which with an egotistical assumption arrogates to itself the name of "love of country." The statesman who ignores his relatives, their places, and their salaries, when a crisis in the existence of the nation demands a sacrifice, is no better than the fool who, in the midst of shipwreck, flings his own box overboard to save the lives of his companions.—*Bunker's Posthumous Philosophy.*

IT was towards the close of one of those memorable chilly evenings for which the month of July in the year of grace 1876 is still, after the lapse of two centuries, held as remarkable by people who devote their leisure to the study of the self-registering thermometer, that four figures, muffled—as if anxious to escape detection to the very eyes, might have been seen stealthily creeping towards a low river-side ale-house, situated in the then not altogether unfashionable suburb of Wapping.

The streets—for a neighbouring church clock had just boomed forth the solemn hour of a quarter to seven —were almost deserted. Now and again a batch of young nobles and guardsmen, whom the extraordinary festivities of one of the most brilliant London seasons on record had driven from the wild excitement of the West End clubs to seek some short spell of repose and recreation in this charming spot, would burst out in furious disorder from the adjacent alleys, and institute a game or two of vigorously-sustained lawn-tennis on the inviting flags. Beyond the merry ringing laughter, the shouting, jostling, and unceasing exchange of boisterous repartee, occasioned by the imported pastime, not a sound broke the stillness of the otherwise slumbering scene.

So hushed was the silence that a luggage train, bounding by mistake with seventy waggons from the top of the neighbouring railway arch into the little modest terrace below, could not have escaped a highly-trained and attentive ear.

The eldest of the four muffled figures, in the top of whose hat was inscribed the legend "*W. E. G. Hawarden*," seemed to have been struck by some such reflection, for he was now listening carefully at the window of the alehouse, and endeavouring to catch the sound of voices within. His three companions meanwhile stood by at a respectful distance, anxiously watching the varying lines of his beautiful but melancholy face.

A very disagreeable cloud came over it. It was evident he could hear nothing.

"I know Derby is in there," he said, with an irritated gesture, "for I recognise his indifferent Greek."

A burst of muffled but savage laughter came from the window-panes. Light suddenly blazed within. To borrow a diamond ring, cut out a square of five inches, wound his fingers, put his eye to the aperture, survey the scene that was now disclosed to him, and to accomplish all without attracting much marked attention from those upon whom he was thus playing the spy, was but the work of an hour and three-quarters. His colleagues drew near.

"Hush !" said their leader, pushing them back, "there's Derby, Disraeli, the two great Dukes of Richmond and Gordon, and——"

A fresh burst of savage laughter drowned the speaker's narrative.

In another instant the alehouse door flew open, and a motley crowd of Lascars, Turks, Greeks, Circassians, and other representatives of leading European scum poured out into the deepening twilight. They had scarcely disappeared in the gloom, yelling as they went, when two cloaked figures, one of whom was convulsed with laughter, stood upon the doorstep. This was the great Disraeli. He had been collecting evidence upon the Eastern Question, and, as usual, the subject had been too much for him. He was nearly choked with merriment.

"Well," he said at last, making an effort to control himself, "it's immensely funny ; but I suppose that's settled. I suppose we must support these turbaned ruffians."

"Take care !" instantly rejoined his companion, looking round anxiously ; "for heaven's sake *don't tell anybody*. Hadn't we better toss once more ?" And as he spoke he took a well-worn halfpenny from his waistcoat pocket, and sent it flying into the air with the cultured abandon of long practice. This was the great Lord Derby, a statesman celebrated in those days for his decision in matters of foreign policy—at least, such was the reputation to which he is said to have aspired. It was only to his friends, however, that he confided this the true secret of his direction. The halfpenny came down beautifully into the centre of his left hand. His right hand closed over it mechanically, with the unconscious grace of habit.

"Heads, Turks ; tails, Sclavs," he said, accompanying the action with his words ; and then he looked wistfully into the eyes of his chief.

"Sovereign Lady !" quickly retorted the other, with a gracious bow. He was accustomed to the appeal. Both the Cabinet Ministers watched the result.

"Heads it is !" rejoined the Foreign Secretary, cautiously returning the halfpenny to his pocket, while a fresh look of indecision overspread his features.

"Well, the Turks have it," cheerily responded the other ; and I fancy they will keep us on the benches as safely as anything else. And that's the great thing, eh, my circumspect friend ?"

The heir of the Stanleys assented somewhat thoughtfully. His patriotism was of a younger growth, and had not yet burst into its fullest flower.

"Come, cheer up ! Turks for ever !" cried his less scrupulous leader ; and he thrust his arm into that of the hestiating nobleman, and hustled him in the direction of the nearest cab-stand. In another five minutes the two disinterested vindicators of British honour were whirling away in a hansom towards Westminster.

But they had scarcely turned the corner of the street when the great ex-Liberal leader burst from behind the windowshutter where, at the cost of some personal comfort, he had artfully concealed himself.

"A policy at last ! a policy at last !" he cried ; and as grateful tears rolled down his cheeks, he knelt in the mud, overcome with emotion.

His three muffled friends rushed towards him, and, helping him on to his feet, shook his hands in silence warmly for some minutes. An ill-favoured looking ruffian a native of one of the insurrectionary provinces, who had been turned out of an adjacent gin-palace, was the only spectator of this touching little political episode. As he stood gazing at the four Members of Parliament with savage stupor, his identity was unmistakable. His hang-dog look, dirty apparel, and general cut-throat appearance instantly revealed, to the practised eyes of the astute statesmen who surveyed him, the Continental Liberal.

To welcome him cordially with their right hands, while they each respectively kept their left carefully held over their pockets, instinctively suggested itself to all at once as a graceful and appropriate act of homage.

It was a striking scene, and, though produced on a small scale, almost historic in its accuracy. The leading Liberal in Europe felt he ought to speak.

"The Government mean to refuse you moral or material support. *We* won't. *We* shall back you up."

A joyous smile suffused itself over the speaker's face. His three colleagues nodded assent, and each respectively made reference to a parliamentary resolution which he had neatly written out on a little bit of paper. The insurrectionary vagabond seemed flattered.

"Why are you going to back *us* up ?" he asked, at the same time embracing them effusively while he picked their pockets.

"Why ?" retorted his astonished benefactor. "*Why?* "Why, *because we're the Opposition* !"

* * * * *

That night, while in the purest spirit of patriotism (without a shadow of party feeling) the Eastern Question was being discussed at Westminster, four card-cases, belonging respectively to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Forsyth, and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, were turned out of the pockets of a Wapping Lascar in a Whitechapel police-station.

History has been silent as to this trifling incident, as well as on the matter of the decisive halfpenny of the Stanleys. Nor has she told how the Liberal course was shaped. But she has put on record in letters of gold how, at a great crisis, the patriotism of the British Commons of that day was beyond all reproach !
—*Vanity Fair.*

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Contents of the First Edition.

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- MAP OF BOMBAY.
- MAP OF INDIA.
- ALMANACK, 1875-76.
- GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.
- POPULATION.
- TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
- GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
- DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
- DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
- EXCURSIONS FROM BOMBAY.

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- FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, CABS, &c.
- RATES OF BOAT FARES FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
- ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(*Athenæum.*)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Saturday Review.*)

MR. MACLEAN, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(*Scotsman.*)

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fulness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more benefical character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(*Graphic.*)

UNDER the unassuming title of a "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(*Manchester Courier.*)

THIS volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and book-binding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Poona Observer.*)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Englishman.*)

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting ; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon ; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay ; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures ; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard 'Guide to Bombay.'" It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble ; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

THIS is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold."

Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

Terms for Advertisements in the SECOND EDITION of the GUIDE may be learnt on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

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Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..............................£ 76,925
Do. 1862..............................£800,690
Do. 1872..............................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL,
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES, (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID) FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS

As an outer fortification to the system, £20 out of every £100, paid as Capital, is invested in Consols in trust, and forms a Guarantee Fund which can be made available (at any of the Company's Branches, at any time when a sudden mortality affects the ordinary Life Funds of the Company.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
AFTER 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times* :—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character ; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine* :—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe* :—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a POSITIVE NOTE, free from conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at [illegible] or to withdraw the deposit three days after present[illegible] simple arrangement entirely changes the posit[illegible] with the office ; because he never loses [illegible] full value for which he [illegible] although he can [illegible] payments, he ge[illegible] assured.

Placing th[illegible] paid i[illegible] [illegible]